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as his text:

garden-home of our first parents must have been a beautiful place; and in his state of innocence nt with the coming of sin there was a dark and fearful change. When we reflect that it was sin that ruined the blessedness of that primeval estate, there can be no wonder that it has been orever symbolized by the hated form of a ser ent. That the human race has seemingly an stinctive enmity, full of horror, toward every thing in the shape of venomous reptiles, is a fact that hurtful power, Sin, which has ruined our race. We always either fly from the presence of ts head with a stone. Strange that we should

earlessly familiar with the terrible reality! Our sympathy and love for a little child, -the child's own shouting delight in all that is pure and beautiful,—I sometimes think, come from dim and deathless impressions of the old life in Paradise, and from prophetic presentiments of he new life that may yet be ours in the heaven-y world. Now, that ideal world would cease to hat aught of evil might ever be found there to nar its perfection. As to essential nature, Heavbeauty and joy, and that w. he beaven. Hence it is but a statement of factorised not an arbitrary decree, that we read in Revelation, "There shall in novise enter into it anything that defileth; neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or

maketh a lie; but they which are written in the Lamb's Book of Life."

With both the history of man, and this holy book open before us, it is a matter of astonishment that any should ever be so miserably self-deceived as to suppose that formal professions, observance of outward ordinances, and dogmains soundness in faith, can ever pass them through those pearly gates into the home of the saints. This certainly arises from an utter misapprehen sion of the nature of man, of God and of heaven If we really expect to enjoy that estate called

heaven, then we must necessarily expect to have a heavenly character; and the nature—not a virtue—of that character is spiritual purity. Inasmuch as we reject the notion of purgatory, and do know nothing of any other plan of salvation than that which is to be embraced this side the grave, we are laid under necessity to get the indispensable fitness of character before we come to die. Said the Redeemer in his Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," and in this He proclaims the great truth chat without purity man carnot see God, and without under the pure in heart, for they shall see God," and in this He proclaims the great truth chat without purity man carnot see God, and without God man cannot be happy." The consideration, then, that should outweigh every other on earth in solemn interest is, How can we be freed from sin, how can we be made pure in heart, and consequently pure in life? I need not remind you that this is an agod and vexed question. The mightiest energies of the race have been taxed in the anknows endeavor to find the answer. Thus far himse wasdom has been unable to discover any eure, or preventive, or any antidote. In every age and nation man has been driven to turn a despair from his own resources and cry out unto God for help te deliver from this horrible direc. Philosophy and Science have in this day decked themselves with plumes, and put on new and proudly flushing armor, whilst they arrogate to themselves with plumes, and put on new and proudly flushing armor, whilst they arrogate to themselves with plumes, and put on me and proudly flushing armor, whilst they arrogate to themselves with plumes, and put on make and proudly flushing armor, whilst they arrogate to themselves with their boasted knowledge, they have thus far failed even to suggest any power canable of an-agonizing son, of washing away its stain, and of planting in the human heart a controlling love for the pure and right.

Those religio-philosophical societies which restricts the formation

God slain from the foundation of the world! Every drop of blood spilled upon earth's thousand alters was typical of that "blood of Christ which cleaneth from all! sin."

Perhaps you are wondering what all this has to do with the subject of our choisen text! The prophet, speaking as the oracle of (rod, says "I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean." But while he speaks of water. John declares it blood that cleanees from sin. Are we, then, to believe there is any virtue in water? some people do; and have, alas, so much faith in it that they at least appear to trust in baptism to fit them for Heaven. Water is a wonderworker; it is a beantiful and expressive emblem, and its blessings cannot be told. The water from the old moss-covered backet that ining in the well is a fit theme for poetry; the cool, gurgling spring by the rendside, the green billows of the sea, the pearly dew from the ambient sir, and the white and empurpled clouds of the sky, would each furnish a theme for an evening lecture. But while water answers so many great and good purposes, is such an inexhaustible and delicious blessing, is an absolute necessity to life in this world, and the great purifier of physical uncleanliness, there is no virtue whatever in water to cleanse from sin. A drop and an ocean are alike, neither can remove the stain of one single sin! "It is the blood of Jesus Christ that cleanseth from all sin."

How, then, are we to reconcile the statements of Ezekiel and John? They both spoke by inspiration, and there should be no contradiction in their teaching. The key that unlocks the difficulty is the word "clean." In the Hebrew the word has a very different meaning from that which we generally give to it. Instead of "cleans water." The large that the property of the purification of the unclean. By this law, the children of Israel were commanded to bring from their tearls a red heifer, without spot, wherein there was no blemish and upon which the yoke of man never rested. The innocent and beautiful creature was

for cleaning the leper, the poor man brought two young turtle-doves to the priest, who commanded that one of the birds should be killed in an earthen vessel over pure water. Then the priest sprinkled this mixed blood and water upon the leper, and commanded him to wash his clothes and bathe his body that he might be cleansed and healed. But, strange spectacle! the priest immersed the other and living bird in the bloody bath, and then, holding it up, let it fly away to its home in the cedars on the mountain side. The heifer and the bird killed were types of the crucified Jesus; the living bird was the type of those redeemed spirts in heaven whose robes were washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.

I wish you now to note well that in the Old Testament dispensation there was always first a sprinkling of blood or bloody water; and then a bathing,—a literal immersion of the whole body in water. Of these types we must find the antitypes in the New Testament. Here, too, there is invariably both a sprinkling and an immersion. In Hebrowa, x., 22. Paul says: "Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure, water." In I. Peter, 1., 2, we read of "The sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ." The ablest commentators agree that such passages teach that the hearts of those who will be saved must in some way receive the effect of the blood of Christ, sked for the remission of sins; and their bodies must have in baptism the symbolic washing which meabs a separation from the state of sin. Before any sinner can have strength and courage to begin a new life he must have in baptism the symbolic washing which meabs a separation from the state of sin. Before any sinner can have strength and courage to begin a new life he must have a limitation of help from on High, that he may unfalteringly walk in newness of life. Christ died for our sins! His blood—the sacrifice of that life all glorious with human and Divine perfections—mad

fections—made it morally possible for Gef for frozer and who accopt the Gospel. And what it to Gospel but Gospel. And what it to Gospel but Gospel. And what it to Gospel but Gospel. And what he shade of the control o

words of the prophet bring to mind should be more welcome to one who wisely considers his own highest interests and humanly regards the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men than the discussion of almost any other theme, though set forth in strains of angelic eloquence, uttered in tones of sweetest music, and adorned with the flowers of the most poetic imagination.

I am to speak to you this morning about righteousness, a subject which is itself higher than all music and poetry and eloquence. The prophet in the words of the text makes mention of the highest possible righteousness, even the righteousness of God, and of its application to human character and conduct. These words were uttered in a time of moral depression and darkness; God's people were in captivity, their land ness; God's people were in captivity, their land was desolate, their temple a heap of ruins, and the prophet foretold the return of Israel to their

the prophet foretold the return of Israel to their own land and their renewed prosperity under the reign of a King who should be called the Lord our righteousness. This was nothing else than a prophecy of the coming of the Messiah, the Lord Jesus Christ, to reign over His people. It is the Divine Savior who is to be called the Lord our righteousness. It is the righteousness of God which is to become, in one sense, the righteousness of His people, and that righteousness will prevail when Messiah's reign becomes universal, and "the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

A reign of righteousness is what the world needs. Feeling right, and thinking right, and doing right, righteousness in heart and thought and act, would remove the miseries of the world, and bring heaven down to earth. Look at any country, look at any community, look at any neighborhood, and study its condition and wants, and it will be seen that the prevalence of righteousness is what it needs most of all. To travel away from home, observe the City of Brooklyn to-day, in one of whose courts a trial is proceeding which agitates the civilized world, and which has all the interest of a great historical tragedy, for it is the shaking of a throne. The good name, the character-more precious than life itself—of the great preacher, whose fame is the nation's pride, are in jeopardy. The entire testimony is published in all the leading newspapers, and sent to the remotest corners of the land. The saddening, sickening details of the trial are discussed in cottage and mansion, and in every store, shop, office, and drinking saloon in the whole country. Whether Mr. Beecher shall be proven guilty or not, is it not manifest that something has been lacking in the moral teaching and inducates of Brooklyn; that there is a need of righteousness in the pulpit and on the witness-stand, in homes and in the social circles of the City of Churches? The fall of Mr. Beecher would be to many like the "fall from Heaven of Lucifer, Son of the Mor

State.

In all our Governments, municipal, State, and national, under which the people are oppressed with heavy taxes through the dishonesty of men in office, in Legislatures where money is required.

NUMBER 190.

the place of the Savior, After her death he land have recidence mear her grave, and endaword to requisite his life with supreme regard to life and the season of the control of the contro

Not for the frivolous, the careless, or the worldy, is his Divice righteousness. It must be sought with all the heart, must be esteemed as fi more value than the pleasures, honors, and riches of this world. To be a Christian, a man in more value than the pleasures, honors, and riches of this world. To be a Christian, a man must so love righteousness that he will willingly sacrifice everything that is inconsistent with it, though dear as the right eye or right hand. There are those who try to reconcile the religion of Christ with all manner of self-gratification and relf-indulgence, but Christianity is unselfishness and self-denial for the sake of righteousness. Christianity looks upou the condition of a world living in wickedness as wretched, and demands seriousness and earnestness in the tone shich calls men from death into life. Christianity does not offer to its votary the cup of popular applause. Christis robe in this world was a robe of derision. His crown a crown of horns. The rewards of the Christian are not the gratifications and indulgences which the world seeks. The prizes of righteonsness are lar higher,—the consciousness of recitude, and of the approbation and friendship of God, the ledlowship of all the good, the estraction of laboring for the wollare of mankind, the victory over sin, the vision of a future regenerated world, the prospect of a home in heaven with the blessed, where selfstheess and so here of miseries the right world. Where selfstheess and so have the lessent world, where selfstheess and so have the lessent world, where selfstheess and so have the lessent world. The proper of a blatter of miseries the right was also partially destroyed. The loss on this building and stock amounted to estone the prospect of a home in heaven with the blessed, where selfstheess and so have the lessent world, they seem to the self-denial properties and the self-denial properties and the properties of a home in heaven with the blessed, where selfstheess and so have the self-denial properties.

where love shall reign, and righteousness be the miversal law; a home not like this present world, where selfshness and sin breed miseries averywhere, where tears are sooner or later seen on all faces, and the sighs and groans of wretchedness and we are everywhere heard above the din of rictous pleasure; but a world where right-acusness towards God, and righteousness in the intercourse of all His willing subjects, will cause the sweetest music to be heard breathing and swelling over all its hills and plains, and will diffuse gladness and joy through all the happy habitations of that celestial world.

Description of Dr. Ryder's New Church. The new St. Paul's Universalist Church, which is situated on the east side of Michigan avenue, between Sxteenth and Eighteenth streets, is, although not yet fully completed, one of the handsomest church edifices in Chicago. It was commenced, under the supervision of Messra. Wheelock & Thomas, architects, in August, 1872, and has been put up with a deliberation that

and has been put up with a deliberation that speaks well for the solidity of the structure.

The style of architecture is of the school known to the initiated as Anglo-Gothic, which sombines the atateliness of ancient with the splendid finish of modern art.

THE EXTERIOR
is entirely composed of rock-faced Joliet stone, faced with Cleveland limestone,—a very imposing combination. The roof has a steep pitch,—about 60 degrees,—and the side walls measure, to the caves, 50 feet.

A MOST STRIKING FRATURE

of the caves, 50 feet.

If the edifice is the main untrance on Michigan avenue, which has a width of 15 and a height of \$2 feet, arched in the Gothic fashion, with 5 feet recess to the door, and the jambs columned and proamented in a superb manner. Above the entrance is a magnificent rose window, having panes of stained glass—all the colors known to the standard panes are stained glass—all the colors known to

which is intended to shelter a statue of St. Paul, which will be set up there within a few months. The height of the gable, from the sidewalk to the apex, is 38 feet, and above the pointed summit rises an ornamental cross of wrought iron, is feet high, which lends additional dignity to this section of the structure.

It is situated on the southwest corner of the church, the tower having a base 25 feet square, which sarrows to 18 feet square at the top, where the spire begins. The spire will be of wood, slated, and the combined height of tower, and steeple will be 272 feet from the ground. This is the bady prominent portion of the work that remains mormulete. The tower alone, which is finished, is 36 feet high.

The entrance to the tower, which will be used as a means of egress in cold weather, is 6 feet side and 18 feet in height. There are several windows in this portion of the building. The belifty is located in the usual place, at the top of the stone-work.

windows in this portion of the building. The belity is located in the usual place, at the top of the stone-work.

THE MAIN WINDOWS

In both sides of the church, north and south, are 18 feet wide by 34 feet high, and have all the solemn grace of the style of architecture to which they belong.

The ordinary windows, which are pleotifully listributed in all sections of the church, are 4 feet in width by 34 feet in height. All are supplied with stained class, like Joseph's garment, of many colors.

The grand vertical in the underwriters of hee to many colors.

The grand vertical in the underwriters of New York. Rook & Wright's loss, \$2,000; no insurance. Origin unknown.

CASUALTIES,

Enter, Pa., Feb. 28.—A frain.

CRUSHED BY A LOG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRUSHED BY A LOG.

Special Dispatch to The Dispatch, and the track of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southers and 10 feet wide, with black walnut balustrades having newel-posts 2 feet square, fancifully carved, terminate in half landings. The ceiling of this vestibule is 13 feet from the floor.

The interior, or second vestibule, which leads from the front entrance to the Sunday-schoolmom, is 18 feet in winth and is 25 feet long.

IN CHICAGO.
The alarm from Box No. 61, at 2:90 yesterday

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Opponents of the Force Bill in Hot Water.

Excellent Prospect that the Measure Will Not Get Through the Senate.

The Pacific Mail Farce--- Extreme Tenderness Toward Doorkeepers.

Hopelessness of the Louisiana Compromise and Pinchback's Chances.

No Extra Session of Congress---Legislation Yet to Be Accomplished.

Angus Cameron's Proclamation---The Chicago Postmastership.

THE FORCE BILL. PEARS OF ITS FAILURE IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispoich to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The friends of the Force bill have to-day been in conference to consider the possibility of the passage of that bill in the Senate. Opinions differ concerning it. Some claim that it will be easy for the Bepublican majority, commencing to-morrow, to sit out the bill and secure its research before Thursday noon. They imigst that passage before Thursday noon. They insist that the result in the Senate upon the Civil Rights bill shows that the Democrats have exhausted themselves in talk, and would not be able to furnish the Government Printer with copy for a continuous session which might last from Monday till Thursday noon. It is urged on the other hand that there is no possibility of escaping from the rigid rules of the Senate. These rules provide that a single objection will prevent the Senate from considering the House bill until Tuesday; that even the third reading cannot be bad until Wednesday, after which there remain but twenty-four bours of the session. These hours could be consumed by the Democrats and Independents if each Senator occupied only an hour. Mr. Schurz says that the Democrats can and will defeat the bill, and that he himself can consume six hours altogether. The presumption is that the bill cannot pass the Senate.

OEN. HANLEY'S DECLARATION.

The independent speech of Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, in which he indicated that the time had come when he must separate from his old party companions, is regarded as a marked event. The following Republicans voted against the Force bill in the House, and are to-day recipients of the warmest objurgations from their political associates: Burchard, Barleigh, Crittenden, Crounse, Crutchfield, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Eugene Hale, Joseph R. Hawley, E. Bockwood Hoar, George F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, Elis H. Roberts, Sener, L. D. Shoemaler, Sloss, Boardman Smith, Ambler Smith, William A. Smith, Stanard, Starkweather, Charles W. Willard, George Willard, Williams, of Michigan. The negative vote of George F. Hoar is very significant in view of his Louisiana report and pronounced radicalism.

THE PACIFIC MAIL REPORT. the result in the Senate upon the Civil Rights bill shows that the Democrats have exhausted

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Special Disputch to The Chacage Tribun

Means Committee to day presented to the House their report in the Pacific Mail investigation. It is a weak and cowardly document. It adopts, at least by inference, the theory of Rufus Hatch. that the corruption fund of nearly \$1,000,000 was lost in the gigantic stock speculations of A. B. Stockwell, whilom Presi-dent of the Pacific Mail Company. The Com-mittee, of course, has a right to adopt this view, mittee, of course, has a right to adopt this view, but when a large bulk of the fund has been traced in close proximity to Congress it seems peculiar that the companies in the Senate:

Six: In answer to your inquiry as to the amount and effect of that portion of third-class mail matter knowness samples of merchandise in the mails, I would respectfully submit the following:

And the control former is the first product of the control of the

bad resigned is, therefore, a contemptible quibble. Some of the minority members of the Committee say that these doorkeepers seem to have
been watched by protecting kindness, and that it
was with the greatest difficulty that even this
paragraph of politest reprimand obtained
insertion in the report. John Boyd,
in his testimony, admitted that he received \$4,500 from Irwin. The services which
he rendered were those of a spy upon members
in the interests of Irwin. He watched the members with whom the opposition to Irwin communicated,—notably one Col. Bee, of an opposition steam-hip line. Boyd saw to it that when
Irwin's bull was up its french should be in the
House,—a service than which none more valuable
cound be rendered. Hersey did the same thing,
and a great deal more of it. Yet the Committee
think meither of these mon deserve special rebuke.

[To the Associated Press.]

Wagning Mr. Rason submitted a report from the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the Pacific Mail Investigation, accompanied be resolutions to the effect, first, that a copy of the evidence taken before the Ways and Means Committee upon the question of the corrupt use of money to procure the passage of the bill giving a subsidy to the Pacific Mail service be delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be by him laid before the House at the first seasion of the Forty-fourth Congress, to the end that they may make further inquiries and take such action as they may deem proper in regard to William S. King and Schumaker. Secondly, that the Clerk of the House transmit to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia a copy of the evidence taken before the Ways and Means Committee, with a request to lay so much of it as relates to the truth of the testimony given by King and Schumaker before the Grand Jury. Thirdly, that any reporter or correspondent who occupies a seat in the reporter's gallery of the House, and who received any portion of the gnoney used in procuring a subsidy, be cens.ared and be deprived of his seat in said gallery. The resolution and report were ordered printed and recommitted.

The report roueludes as follows:

"In order that another Congress may have it in its power to pursue this inquiry until the guity parties, if any, are discovered, and that the clustery parties, if any, are discovered, and that the suity parties, if any, are discovered, and that he calculatively to the individuals involved, and not rest upon the Forty-second Congress ms body, they recommend that the evidence, and especially that relating to the money paid to these two parties (King and Schumaker and Williams S. King are members-elect. Mr. King if not a member of the present House, and not within its jurisdiction, and the Congress as body, they recommend that the evidence, and not within its jurisdiction, and the Congress as embraced in the accompanying resolutions. It is evident that the testimody of Sto

MERCHANDISE IN THE MAILS.

MERCHANDISE IN I HE MALES.
THE REPORT OF GEORGE S. BANGS, SUPERINTENDENT OF RAYLWAY FOSTAL SERVICE.
Special Dispate. If The Chicago Tribune.
Washinston, D. C., Feb. 28.—The following is
the text of the letter of George S. Banga, Superintendent of Railway Postal Service, relative to merchandise in the mails, and which doubtless contributed much to the defeat of the express

tion of the abuse of the mails in the forwarding of articles of merchandise for short distances, and would The revenue from the third-class mall-matter forwarded in 1876, at 8 cents per pound, would be over
\$4,000,000; but, instead of 8 cents, the third-class mallmatter averages 12 cents per pound, ranging from
\$6,33 cents for unsealed circulars to 8.2 cents for
books,—this excess arising from fractional parts,—
yielding the Department from third-class matter
about \$6,000,000. Whether this class of malimatter is remunerative or not, has been
questioned. It cannot be placed upon the
same footing with either letters or regular
publications, for these reasons: In all Post-Offices,
the number of clerks necessary is determined almost
entirely by the mail of the first and second classes.
There must be force smough to dispose of these classes
in the quickest possible time; while matter of the
third class, where the quantity is of any amount, is
distributed and handled at leisure, and, therefore,
serves to fill in the intervals that would otherwise be
wasted. Its handling is, therefore, less expensive,
piece for piece, or pound for pound, than first or second class mail.

In transportation, a certain system of rooftes is

vasted. Its handing a, therefore, less expensive, piece for piece, or pound for pound, than first or second class mail.

In transportation, a certain system of rottes in necessarily maintained. On all stage-routes and steam-boat-lines, weight is not considered, unless it be in a very few and exceptional cases. Speed and frequency regulate the cost. The weights on this class could be doubled without material increase of compensation. In railroad-transportation, fully ome-fourth of the annual compensation is to railroads on which the weight could be largely increased without raising their compensation above the minimum. Fully one-half is to railroads upon which an increase in weight would increase their compensation at the minimum rate per ton. So that, of the \$16,000,000 paid for transportation, \$9,000,000 would not be materially affected by doubling the mails; \$3,000,000 only would increase directly with the weight; and \$4,000,000 wouldnersase indirectly with the weig

THE LEGISLATIVE PROSPECT. No EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—It is expected that the last bill of the series of general appropriation bills, that for supplying deficiencies will be reported to-morrow or Tuesday. There does not appear to be a doubt in any quarter that all these bills will become laws, and hence the necessity for an extra legislative session is not icipated.
THE EXTRAORDINABY SESSION

of the Senate, which will commence Friday next, will not, it is supposed, continue more than a week. The business will be in secret session on the Hawaiian and Belgium treaties, and action on such nominations as the President may make, which will be few in number.

THE WORK AHEAD.

A vast amount of business remains to be transacted by both Houses of Congress, necessitating late night seasions. Three or four contested election cases are pending; besides these, reports of the special committee on Alabama, Mississippi, Louisians, and Arkansas affairs are not yet acted on by the House. The Arkansas question is also before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the memorial of Brooks claiming to be Governor of that State, and a report will be made on the subject.

THE FINGRACK CREDENTIALS question cannot again be brought up for action, and Pinchback is by no means hopeful.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM. THE CONCLUSION OF GOV. MORTON'S EULOGY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Gov. Morton, in

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—Gov. Morton, in concluding his eulogy upon Senator Buckingham, made a very touching allusion to the War Governors, and before he had ended was overcome with emotion. He said:

Just before the close of the last session, and before his departure, fecator Buckingham came across to my sear, where I am now sitting, and said: "Well, we are about to separate. I hope we will meet next winter in better health." He said: "I am an old man, and feel that my race/a nearly run. There are only tiree of us left who selved as Governors of our respective States throughout the entire war, "referring to himself, to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and to myself. He said that Yates and Andrew were gone, and that we, notwithstanding our utmost hopes, must soon follow, and, taking me by the hand, expressed the hope that we should meet the coming winter in better health. We parted to meet no more.

The concellance of one or, married strongers, we should be a property of the content bringing the storing types desired bringing to the content bringing to the content bringing to the content bringing types desired bringing to the content bringing types desired bringing types desired bringing types desired bringing the content bringing types desired bringing types

ROUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FORCE BILL.

Consideration of the Force bill was resumed, and Massrs, Cook, Pierce, and Poland opposed its passage.

Mr. Luttrell maintained that white Republicans and negro agitators were largely responsible for the diaturbances and discontent in Alabama.

Mr. Eddredge appealed to the Republican leaders to halt in this course of legislation, as it will lead to the destruction of the liberties of the country.

Mr. Lamar admitted the existence of political disquieteds in sections of the Southern States, sometimes culminating in riot, but that was an abnormal condition of affairs, and not the result of a desire to obtain political advantage.

During the discussion, in response to a query from Mr. Orth, Mr. Lamar said he would willingly explain all the troubles in the South, if given time to do the Mr. Dease asked that Mr. Lamar be given a full hour, but objectious were raised by Massrs. Coburn, Felham, and Barry, when the regular order was resumed.

Mr. Canner (III.) then scoke in support of the bill.

Pelham, and Barry, when the regular order was resumed.

Mr. Cannon (III) then spoke in support of the bill.
He ridiculed the compromise sentiments of Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and reminded him that there
could be no compromise between religion and infideiity, or between lawlessness and obedience to law. If
all the men North and South would obey the law and
the Constitution there would be no need of the olive,
branch. He was not willing to accept any compromise
made at the expense and destruction of the rights of
either black or white.

Mr. Butler defended the constitutionality of the
bill.

either black or whits.

Mr. Butler defended the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Ooburn, who had charge of the bill, then called the previous question.

At this point Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill, maintaining that the agreement of yesterday was to he in force only up to the point when the previous question was called, and that the opponents of the bill reserved the right to then interpose dilutory motions.

The Speaker caused the order to be read from the desk, and dissented from the construction which Mr. Beck sought to pur upon it.

Toilers were ordered on the motion to second the demand from the previous question.

6. F. Hoar (Mass.) offered an amendment to Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operation of the bill to Louislam, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabams.

Mr. Butler accepted the modification.

The previous question was acconded by 135 to 40, and the main question was ordered—year, 160; nays, 105.

Mr. Burroughs made an eloquent appeal for the

Schumaker, J. G., Schumaker, H. J., ner, cemaker, C. D., NOT VO utler, B. F.,

cation to set me vote be aren on the final passage of the bill, and then have an adjournment until Monday morning, but members of his own party drowned his voice in abouts for the regular order.

Mr. Young (Georgia) then made an equally ineffectual attempt to be heard, but the House was in no humor for compromise, and would not listen to any one. Mr. Randall came in with one of his three dilatory motions to reconsider the last vote, which motion was made to compromise. Butter family made a proposition, that there having been two test votes on the engrossment, and third reading of the bill, the vote he now taken on its final passage without further opposition, whereupon the House shall adjourn, and that the reading of the journal on Monday shall not be insisted on.

Mr. Randall and that he was instructed by his side to accept the proposition, and he was mass pleased at the latter partice, as the gree in a further adding of the journal on Monday shall not be insisted on.

AMUSE Grand Matine

Performance to Doctor Butts in B

"The F

the "No Cure.

nounces the Women and St

Klings, the Hear

Closing Farce Rey

Nothing could have gard to the Com terday's THIBUNE the out of idle cursiosity about 1,200 or 1,500 p may safely be said that longed to the Working munists love to style did they take part in as s well-known quack, as shell " Reynolds, who on the Relief Society of

easily observable that behind the throne and that they are running munists in the interes ople who have a ar people who have a g and Aid Society, but d openly. They use the merely, whereby to nutta' speech reveals The charges which he interrogatories, again

ment of the meeting, ler full.

VORWARN is a large wooden edif four as a beer-saloon while back of the bas of the theatre was a possiderations of promith the easy tarmy bearing the meeting of the promith the easy tarmy bearing the meeting of provingly. Here, scatte beer-saloon, might bed flag, amicably guis a appearance as a imputed to them of leaires and intentification of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the conjunction fould have been sure but with these mainunists, their drinkind the more they great their tempers, him to declars: "G is are fat-sleek lights." In hice males may say: "If it it has males may say: "If ng effect it has on

d. At Fort Dodge, as well theast wind prevailed the is very cold. The snow is ad cuts, and four freight-to-night only went as far as turned back. No passement till further advices.

you can dooter cows. Now them when they're sick?" s cows salts—Epsour salts, a him." "How much shall red the son. "Wa'll, I give I suppose a man is a quar-e-give him a quarter of a

continued to the control of the cont

institution, he wanted to know? If the County Agent did his duty there would be no use for it at all.

If the people asked for justice, they were denounced at Communists and scoundrels. It was the duty of every workingmen to come forward and enlist in the party; they must act together, and make the Association as large, as possible. They must put an end to the present skyle of Communism. He hoped that proper resplittions would be passed by this meeting, and that active measures would be taken; it was high time. Something had to be done, and done quickly, to stop the extinction of one by another. [Applianse.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be elseted to investigate the books of the Relief and Aid Society, to consist of nive citizens.

Resolved, That the Common Council be petitioned to appoint a Committee of Aldermen, of the same number at the Committee of Aldermen, of the same number at the Committee of Aldermen, but he citizens. The Committee of Aldermen shall, in connection with the Commute of citizens, investigate the books of the Relief and Aid Society.

The Secretary then read the following

FETITION

to the Common Council, which was also adopted:

Cancaco, Feb. 27.—To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Cancaco: Wa, the undersigned, humbly petition your homorable body to devise some means for the tramediate relief of many of the working men and woman and their families, who are out of work, and out of any means to supply the increasaries of their wives and children. The men and woman are willing to work but cannot obtain the books of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and report to the

The control of the co

Meeting of the Reporters' Cast for This Drama.

The reporters of the daily press who are to cover themselves with histrionic glory in the presentation of the piece, "The Road to Ruin," held another meeting for the arrangement of necessary preliminaries at the Sherman House last evening.

There was a large attendance and considerable enthusiasm. A young man, the extent of whose personal beauty had crititled him to the character of "Harry Dornton" in which he was expected to depict the tender passion and personate the gory reproduce generally, caused much consternation by threatening to withdraw from the cast. The business of the evening was devoted almost wholly to an effort to prevent the retirement from the play of so much masculine loveliness and so much talent for the character of the fascinating deceiver. They were at length successful, and the public may be promised that the young man will most certainly appear. The Times felt that it had not received a sufficient representation in the distribution of the characters, and thereupon two modest Inter-Ocean men were allowed to withdraw and permit the substitution of two Times men in the cast.

It was finally decided to have a rehearsal next Sunday afternoon at the Academy of Music. Upon arriving at this determination the meeting adjourned. Grand the house here, and found in ence of them a man answering prety wish to the description be had received. He had taken who keeps a boarding-house, and paid a week in the description has a boarding-house, and paid a week in advance. A further search led to the discovery of a new trunk, in which was found most of the missing property.—a eliver watch, an overvey of a new trunk, in which was found most of the missing property.—a eliver watch, an overvey of the missing property.—a eliver watch, and overvey of the missing property.—a eliver watch, and overvey of the missing property.—a eliver watch, and we have been a constant to the missing property.—a eliver watch, and we have been a constant to the came down the missing property.—A constant to the came of the words and the constant to the came of the words and the property of the arms of the words and the course. He is perfectly willing to the course, and the start watch and the course, and the course, and the s

ion, 3.00

arrangements made with such.

syent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Postderess in fell, including State and County.

ttaness may be made either by draft, express. Poststate, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TREMS TO CITY SUBSCHERES.

delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

lorner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE -Randolph street, between lark and LaSalle. "Lost in London" and "Swiss ADELPHITHEATRE-Dearborn street, corner Mon-

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of George Pawcett Lowe. "Little Em'y."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad-tern and Mource. Engagement of Frank Chanfran. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite herman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstreis. "The Belles

CHICAGO MUSRUM-Monroe street, between and State. "Never Too Late to Mend."

MASONIC.—LaPayetie Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Hall 71 Menroe-st, Special convocation this (Monday) svening, at 71% evlock, for work on the P. and M. E. De-pres, By drder of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec. BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILBOR'S COD EIVEST OIL AND LIME.—PER-tons who have been taking Ced Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure-sil and time in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly woulder-hal. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely succed by using this preparation. Be anner and get; the genuins. Manu-factured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Soid by all druggists.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS. -OWING TO THE

GLEN FLORA-THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL GLEN FLORE—THE FOLLOWING TESTINONIAL be contributed by Thomas Hermann, ene of the proprietors of the Star and Croscont Mills: OFFFICE OF STAR END CARSCRIT MILLS, CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1874.—Mr. R. B. PARKS, Wackegan—Dear Sir: I have derived great benefit from the use of the Glen Flora Mifneral Spring Water that I roceived from you. For the past eighteen nooth's I have been suffering with a disordered secretion at urine, causing continual pain and anxiety, and falled to find relief from medical prescriptions. From the first,

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 1, 1875.

The position of the new Wisconsin Senator with respect to the Republican party may be sonsidered as settled. Mr. CAMEBON expressly authorizes the statement that he will act in perfect accord with the Republican side of

The rumor that the Hon. J. D. WARD, or anybody else, is to have the benefit of the reoval of Gen. McARTHUR as Postmaster of Chicago is emphatically denied. No such removal is contemplated.

It is now proposed by the Kansas Legis-\$95,000 from the State Treasury in the shape of a loan to the needy counties, the money to be divided according to the degree of destitution and the inability of the local authorities to take care of their

The fourth and last of a series of interest ing letters from a young Canadian gentleman, well known in Chicago, is published this under the title, "A Trip at Sea and embodying a graphic account of a steamship voyage from New York to San Fran-

an interesting report by George S. Bangs, erintendent of the Railway Postal Service. He shows that the proportion of this species of mail-matter has been greatly overestimated, and that, in reality, it has nothing to do with the Post-Office Department defisiency.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, has been several weeks proclaiming his purpose to move to amend the Force bill by striking out the sections authorizing a suspension of the habeas sorpus, and proclaiming his intention to vote against the bill unless that part was stricken

There are apprehensions of grave results

Somebody must stand from under; whether Gen. Trace, or the Herald and Times, remains to be seen. Between them, they have thoroughly aroused Victoria Woodhull, who threatens dire vengeance in consequence of the reports in the Herald, Times, and Brooklyn Eagle of Gen. Trace's argument,

was active and steady, closing at 64 1-8c cash, and 71 1-4c for May. Oats were active and firmer, closing at 53 3-Sc. Rye was quiet and steady at 98@981-2c. Barley was active and

Times undertook to serve up as a sensational and bloody melodrama, was completely played out yesterday. The mass-meeting was, n the main, composed of respectable, orderly citizens, who were present in the expectation of witnessing some excitement and listen-ing to violent speeches, but who found the affair flat and uninteresting. There were no bloodthirsty harangues, no incitements to an uprising. The talk was of the harmless sort which the professional speechmakers have found to be the safest to indulge in just at present; and the upshot of it all was that the Common Council is petitioned to make another movement on the treasury of the Relief and Aid Society. The Times can now pursue the tape-worm topic to a superb climax, showing a terrible state of internal commotion among the outwardly calm Communists.

Mr. THORNE having been expelled from the North Carolina Legislature because he did not believe in "the God of their State Constitution," though he believed in a Supreme Being, the Virginia Senate is now called upon to expel fense. SAMUEL F. MADDOX, a member of the Senate, assigned his pay to J. AMBLER SMITH, a member of Congress from Richmond, to cancel a debt. Notwithstanding this assignment, Mr. Mappox drew his pay and pocketed it, and he was thereupon ar. parting legacy to the Republican party and and pocketed it, and he was thereupon arrested for "stealing," found guilty on that charge, and sentenced to four months' confinement in the city jail. The Court held that the assignee had absolute ownership of the assigned pay, and that Maddox stole the money when he took possession of it. And now the Virginia Senate has Mr. Maddox's case under consideration.

failure to vote on the Tax-grab bill is altogether "too thin." If we accept the statement which he authorizes, then we must conclude that he was junketing about the ountry when he ought to have been in his seat in Congress to attend to the public interest, for which he was sent to Washington, and for which he is paid. But even if he can reconcile his absence from Congress with his duty to his constituents, he ought to have taken care to "pair off" with somebody besides Mr. FARWELL on this Tax bill; for he knew that Mr. FARWELL did not dans to vote for the bill in direct opposition to the interests of his constituents, and Mr. CAUL-FIELD, in pairing off with him, really lost the opposition one vote without depriving the oill of any. The whole affair looks very much as though Mr. FARWELL controls tw votes in Congress,-his own and Mr. CAUL-PIELD'S. Now it is in order for Mr. WARD to explain why he failed to vote on the

TAXATION OF BANKBUPTS.

The following Illinois railroads have painto the hands of Receivers during the six months, for the reason of their inability to pay their way. The list of miles includes only so much of the roads as lie within the

	State of Illinois:	
ı	Rauroads.	Hite
	Gilman, Clinton & Springfield	11
	Springfield & Illinois Southeastern	22
	Springfield & Northwestern	4
g	Cairo & Vincennes	16
à	St. Louis & Southeastern	20
3	Tamaroa & Chester	4
3	Rockford & Rock Island	32
3	Toledo, Peoría & Warsaw	24
3	Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western	13
э	Toledo, Wabash & Western	
H	Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	10

Last September the State Board of Equalization met in solemn conclave in Springfield and valued the taxable stock and debts of

Bailroads.	Portion of debt and stock in Litinois.	Market value as fixed by State Board.
Gilman, Clinton & 8	\$ 2,000,000	
Cairo & Vincennes	4,753,044	1,050,000
St. Louis & S. E	4,620,990	1,386,297
Rockford, R. I. & St. L	9,000,000	1,800,000
T., P. & Warsaw	6,805,016	4,401,160
Ind., 3. & Western	4,778,464	3,135,300
Toledo, V. & Western	8,309,459	9,291,121
Chi., D. & Vincennes	2,727,486	1,368,733

put. When the bill was before the House he made his motion, but during the night, for their actual condition, but the State Board, some cause, weakened, and voted against his being a law unto itself, solemnly declare own motion, and for the bill with the object that the proportion of capital stock and debts tionable clauses in it! Mr. Cannon may be of these Companies (confessedly and obvious able to explain this; but, in the absence of ly bankrupt) held in Illinois had a cash any explanation, Mr. Cannon has simply market value exceeding 55 cents on the dol-lar, and proceeded to tax them on that basis lar, and proceeded to tax them on that basis. In one instance, they actually valued the stock and debt at 112! The entire capital of the prolonged strike of the white miners in Clay County, Ind. Sullen, stubborn, and to have any value; it has been lost, and lost savage, as starvation stares them in the face, forever. The roads are by no means equal to the striking miners persistently refuse to ac- the payment of their first mortgages, sept fair propositions of compromise offered in good faith by the operators, until the last and moral obligation of companies to thance for a settlement of the difficulty pay tolls the railroad that has \$1,000,seems to have gone. "Molly Maguire" no-tices have been posted, and violence and bloodshed are likely to follow. Meanwhile mortgages, and \$5,000,000 of other mortgages, and holds tangible property the mine operators are firm, and are making valued at \$1,000,000, is taxable on stock and arrangements to employ colored laborers. In all its forms of debt, or \$8,000,000, less the any event, the strikers are certain to get the tangible property, which is also taxed. Answorst of the matter. Somebody must stand from under; whether its capital stock, is taxed only on its tangible

franchise, rolling stock, capital, and debts, at an average rate of 3 to 4 per cent. Cannot steady at 98@981-2c. Barley was active and irregular, closing at \$1.12 seller March. Hogs were in good demand at steady prices. Sales at \$6.25@7.30. The cattle trade was quiet, with prices easy. Sheep were dull and nominal.

The Communist farce, which the Chicago

The Communist farce, exaction of 3 to 4 per cent taxation? In the meantime, the wisdom and sagacity of the State Board, as displayed in the valuation of the stocks of these bankrupt Companies, is respectfully submitted to the careful ex-

nation of the Legislature. THE FORCE BILL.

The House of Representatives at midnight on Saturday passed the Force bill by a vote

of 135 to 114, -about 40 absent. Assuming that the Democratic vote was 80, it follows that over 35 Republicans voted against the bill and 36 others refused to vote. The Republicans in the House net voting for the bill, therefore, numbered 70. The bill passed by a vote of 9 less than a majority of the whole House. Before being passed it was amended so that the power to suspend the habeas corpus was limited to two years, and the territory within which it may be suspended was confined to the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Practically authorizes the President, if so disposed, to control the elections in these four States, or to have their votes rejected in the Presiden-

tial election of 1876. The bill is ill-advised and is unnecessar, It embodies the malignity of BEN BUTLE and of the rascally tribe of adventurers in the Southern States who have done so much to destroy the Republican party at the South and weaken it at the North. It is BUTLER'S to the country, -a legacy which, sho The President might, with great credit to himself, veto the bill and reject the dictato Mr. BARNEY CAULFIELD's explanation of his rial power placed at his disposal possibly that he may use it to his own injury.

The bill will reach the Senate this morn ing, when it will find itself in c mpetition with other measures. The Tax bill is before it, and that bill cannot probably be forced through without a long debate and much opposition. If the Opposition party in the Senate and those Republicans who oppose this Force bill are so disposed, they can "tall this evil measure to death "-a result in which the country will rejoice, and for which the Republican party ought to feel grateful.

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE. The following is an abstract from a conversation held with one of the Communistic

versation held with one of the Communistic leaders during the excitement of last week, as reported in one of the city papers: The President (Krannen) went on: "We are abused; we are called bad names; there is no lan-guage too bad to be applied to us. Tel what do we ask for? We ask for work. We want no idleness, no means to live on other people, but we must live. If work is given us, we have done, and we roll up our aleaves and take to it. There is empething wrong in means to live on other people, but we must live. If work is given us, we have done, and we roll up our sleeves and take to it. There is something wrong in our Gove unent; with our mountains full of fron and our land full of trees, we, who might turn them into riches for the nation, should not be here, crying for work and for bread." The reporter suggested that the polls were the places to correct these evils, and cited the pollitude this very street that the polls were the places to correct these evils, and cited the pollitude this very street that the polls were the places to correct these evils, and cited the pollitude this very street that the polls were the places to correct these evils, and cited the pollitude there was a good model for railroad legislation. It provides for one Commissioner, whose duties are to inquire into any violation of the laws on the part of the Pailroads, to inspect the condition of the roads, to examine into and report upon their management. He is required to make a full annual statement of the railroad legislation. It provides for one Commissioner, whose duties are to inquire into any violation of the laws on the part of the Pailroads, to examine into and report upon their management. He is required to make a full annual statement of the railroad legislation. It provides for one Commissioner, whose duties are to inquire into any violation of the laws on the part of the Pailroads, to examine into and report upon their management. He is required to make a full of the capital stock, working an exhibit of the capital stock, working an exhibit

thing wrong somewhere."

Kraener has unsuspectingly touched the 'levelers" who congregate in third-class liquor-saloons and incite each other to incendiary acts with bad whisky and worse sons alike under similar circumstances; and harangues; this class would remain the same in good times and bad,—whether work was plenty or scarce they would be lazy, restless, porting at reasonable rates the usual kinds of and dangerous. But KRAEMER is right in his opinion that "there must be something wrong somewhere " in a new and prosperou country, with mountains full of iron and land full of timber, a country teeming with hidden wealth, when the factories are closed, the blast-furnaces blown out, the ware houses full of goods for which there is little or no market, the workingmen thrown out of employment, and their families suffering. Where is the root of this trouble, this "something sides."

The market, the workingmen tem for the regulation of railroad corporations by law, much bad feeling and great loss of money might have been spared on all wrong somewhere "? It is not all sides. wrong somewhere"? It is not chiefly on account of "strikes," for there have been few organized attempts of late to increase wages, or even to prevent them from falling Sensible men have been content to work at any rate that will enable them to live. What is it then? We think that Mr. KRAEMER must look among his own class for the explanation. It is not, as he alleges, because the scholar will have nothing to do with him and his col-leagues, but because he and his fellows have persistently refused for years to listen to the scholars and thinkers for to reason, and have voted with selfish men, and for selfish purposes, in favor of a system of abnormally stimulating "industry" which is false in principle, and which has proved disastrous in application.
At the East the workingmen have voted with the "protectionists" for a high tariff; at the West they have voted with the speculators for "cheap money" by means of inflation and depreciation. East and West they have united in encouraging excessive emigration to this country, swelling the population faster than there was actual capital to employ them,

at 85 3-8c cash, and 86 7-8c for April. Corn expenditure, and taxed on the certificate of thing. Their fabrics are too dear for exownership in that same property; will be taxed on the rails, the road-bed, the land, the franchise, rolling stock, capital, and debts, at double prices for their goods or go without them, which they are largely doing at present. Hence the utter stagnation of manufacturing business, and the suffering among the unem-ployed mechanics and laborers. Under a high tariff we have only been able

to export such raw agricultural products as foreign nations must have to supply the minimum demand. But we have been debarred from the sale of all merchandi abroad which foreign nations could get else abroad which foreign nations could get elsewhere or by any possibility de without. We have thus been placed at the most serious disadvantage with all the civilized peoples and intelligent Governments of the world. England, France, Belgium, Austria, Italy, and Germany could not support one-half the laboring population they now sustain if they were similarly situated, if their products and manufactures were persistently and systenatically shut out from all foreign markets. How can we expect that the United States shall be an exception? How can we hope to continue to buy largely abroad, and sell little without growing poor, without having our industries fail without seeing our foundries and factories, mills and machine-shops closed, and our workingmen thrown out of employment and suffering for bread?

When Mr. KRAEMER, and other men who

profess to lead the working classes, shall in-duce them to give this and similarly important questions a common-sense consideration, divested of the blind and narrow selfishness on which the advocates of a high tariff have worked so successfully, they will accomplish ten thousand times more for their class than they can ever hope to attain by inflamma tory speeches, riotous demonstrations, and incendiary combinations. Their troubles are largely due to the ignorance, thoughtlessness, and selfishness with which they have exer-cised their right of suffrage; and, when they are certain that there must be "something wrong somewhere," they can discover when it is and how to remedy it by the intelligent exercise of their franchise on the plainest, clearest, and simplest principles of justice and economy, free from the influence of selfish motives and the dictation of sordid em-

The radical change in public sentiment oward railroads which has occurred during the past year is notably illustrated in the project modifying the Potter law in Wisconsin and the passage of an intelligent, just, and practicable law by the Legislature of Minnesots. A year or more ago the Grangers of our Western States demanded the most sweeping and impracticable laws for the regulation of railroad corporations and their charges; but the experience which they have already had with the workings of such lawhas demonstrated their error in exacting too much. They have found that in rendering the operation of railroads altogether unprofit able, they have damaged their own interests as much as when the railroad corporations were allowed full swing in their policy of extortion and discrimination.

THE MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAW.

The Minnesota bill which has passed the once a year covering all these points, and when a question of constitutionality is to open their books and accounts to his involved, Senator CARPENTER is cerkey-note of all the actual sufferings of the spection. The only requirements as to rates tainly high authority and likely to working classes in this country. We do not are that no company shall discriminate now refer to the loafers, blackguards, and against individuals or localities for services performed; that all concessions, drawbacks, special rates, etc., shall be open to all perfreight after proper notice shall have been given. Finally, it provides that the rules and practice in cases brought under this law shall be the same as in other civil actions, and that the rates and commission establish

ed by the law of last year are repealed. Had Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota set out by adopting so reasonable and fair a sys-

The members of the Ways and Means Committee have monopolized all the leading parts in the Congressional performance now nearly concluded. They have played in tragedy and farce. In the tragedy entitled "The Tax-Grabbers; or, The Victory of the Protectionists and the Whisky Ring," they

illustrated how the mass of the people may be oppressed and trodden under foot by the select classes with the assistance of false Representatives. The farce is called "The Pacific Male; or, How Not to Do It," in which there has been a very ludicrous repreare really doing another. The Ways and Means Committee have professed to trace the corrupt use of Pacific Mail moneys to Congressen, while they have actually been engaged in the effort to show that none of these moneys ever got into the hands of Congressmen. They have acted the farce with the genuine self-satisfaction of your true amateur, and

Their treatment of SCHUMAKER and KING is weak to the last degree. The most they thought they could do was to certify these cases to the next Congress. As Mr. Krackept out of the way, perhaps there was nothing else to be done in his case, though his persistent stay in Canada was a confession, not only that he received the money said to have been paid to him, but that he made some use of it which he did not want to reveal. But in SCHUMAKER'S case the Committee might have shown their purpose of ascer-taining the facts if they had entertained such a purpose. They had evidence enough weeks ago to warrant a recommendation of SCHUMAKER'S expulsion, which the House would have adopted. Thereupon Mr. SCHU-MAKER could have been arrested and forced to tell what he did with the \$300,000 which he

received.

The investigation has been a failure in the the subsidy which was fraudulently procured. This repeal is proof that Congress does not believe with the Committee that most of the corruption fund was used in stock specula-

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL. The Senate having passed the House Civil-Rights bill without amendment, it now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. There is no question but it will receive this. The only vital objection to it as a law, now that it has passed both Houses, is its doubtful constitutionality, and this is a matter for the Supreme Court and not for the President to pass upon. It is a subject for general congratulation, however, that it be omes a law at a time and in a shape when it is calculated to occasion but little excitement. Had it been passed when it was before Congress a year ago, and with all the provisions it contained at that time, it is not unlikely that it would have caused serious disturbance at the South. At present its effect will be mainly political. It will be used on the one side to retain the hold of the Republican party upon the negroes of the South; on the other, to excite new opposi-tion to the Republican party among the

After the provision for enforced mixed schools had been eliminated from the bill, it became a comparatively insignificant meas ure, even in the minds of Southern people, not likely to do much good or much harm. The only reason that could be cited for its adoption was that given by Judge HOAR in the House, that it was a sort of Declaration of Independence, affirming and promulgating rights that had already been secured to the black race by the Constitution, and of which they may avail themselves as soon as their social and intellectual progress shall have caught up with the sudden change and amelioration of their condition. The strongest reason why it should not have passed is because it should be the policy of the Republican party to conciliate the white peo-ple of the South rather than fight them or keep alive their old resentments, so long as this can be done without sacrificing any of the fundamental principles for which the War was waged. As it is, we do not apprehend that the passage of the bill will have any appreciable result one way or

the other.

The question of the constitutionality of the law is now the most interesting and imhold the law to be unconstitutional; and, be right. It would not be surprising if the first test-case on this question should come from the North; for, while the number of people in the North who now deny any of the political rights of the negro is very small, the number of those who entertain social prejudices is still very large. The practice of excluding negroes from the public dining-rooms of first-class hotels and th choice seats in first-class theatres and operas is as general in the North as in the South and a test-case is as likely to go to the Supreme Court on one of these points from Chicago, Boston, or New York, as it is from New On leans, Louisville, or Richmond. At all events, the issue is fortunately disposed of until the Supreme Court shall take it up for review.

The Grand Jury has adjourned, and in its report makes some very excellent recommendations. The report confirms the state which have been made public concerning the general insecurity of the County Jail, and the recommendation that the weak points should be strengthened, that the cells should be more carefully examined, and that the guards should be increased, ought to receive immediate attention. With reference to gambling, the Grand Jury also make some excellent and practicable recommendations, and one of these is that the practice of assessing fines by the Justices of the Peace has a tendency to retard the ends of justice. There is no doubt of this. sentation of the difficulties which beset In almost every instance these fines are nom-men who profess to be doing one thing and inal, and are no punishment whatever, while in the case of corrupt Justices the gamble escapes altogether. The facts in the case are not brought out because the gambler pleads

the report is therefore unwarranted by the evidence, and intended to deceive the public. The Committee were unusually alert in their efforts to run down every obscure newspaper-reporter whose name was mentioned in connection with the job, but they failed lamentably to follow any scent that might possibly lead to the conviction of a Congressman. Both Republicans and Democrats agreed on this. from hunger, who, perhaps, don't taste meat once a week, or suffering from the cold for want of suitable clothing, is sorely tempted to put out his hand and take the piece of meat, just as a hungry dog or cat would, and for the same reasons, namely, to appears hunger, and hunger knows no law in man or beast. Another person, impelled by the thoughts of the suffering at home, will carry off some article of clothing. Of course, the act of the man, morally considered, is none the less reprehensible, and no apology can be made for stealing. But at the same time, retail dealers ought not to tempt this class of the community by exposing goods in such a manner that it is easy to carry them off. The Grand Jury display a great deal of compassion and a very natural humanity in sympathizing with criminals of this class. The temptation is too alluring and The investigation has been a failure in the manner in which it was conducted, and in all its results, except that it led to a repeal of provide his family with food, that no one is looking, that the property is small and will not be missed, and he takes it. If discovered, he is sure to go to the Bridewell or Jail, and if the property is valuable, to the Penitens tiary, for the "poor" are always sure of owners of these goods to remove the tempta-tion by so protecting the goods that they can-not be taken.

> THE ALDERMANIC CONTEST. The decision in the KIRK-CORCORAN Alder-manic contest in the Twentieth Ward will determine whether it is possible to have a fair and free ward election, and whether a candidate defeated by the most palpable fraud and corruption can have any redress. The statement made by old and respectable citizens of this ward, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, relative to the manner in which COROGRAW se-cured his election to the Council, ought to en-

gage the earnest and serious attention of the public. The fact that the election is over and its excitement has died away ought not to induce forgetfulness of such disgraceful occurrences as are charged. Their influence eaches farther than the present. Every year that these outrages are passed over in silence not only adds to their number, but makes it more difficult to correct them at the next election. The statement to which we have referred presents a succession of frauds which are more barefaced and bold than any that have been perpetrated by the ballot-box stuffers of New York and Philadelphia. The worst of these frauds are alleged to have taken place in the First Precinct.
The tabulated vote of this precinct shows that
CORCORAN, a Democrat, running upon the Republican ticket,—a wolf in sheep's clothing, nad 556 votes; KIRK, Independent, 41; and O'BYENE, Opposition, 72; giving a total of 669 votes for the precinct. Since the election a careful canvass of the precinct has been made by two of its oldest residents, and they find that the whole number of legal votes does not exceed 275. They further examined the registry list, and found 881 names, which, added to 150 votes sworn in, would make a total of votes provided for in case of necessity 1,031, which, in addition to its palpable impossibility, would also present the remarkable spectacle of a general election in which but one-half of the people of the precinct voted. It was further found that these names had been registered against vacant lots, lumber piles, and wareportant point in the controversy. Senstor Carrenter, who spoke and voted against the bill, predicted that the Supreme Court will dition to these facts, it has been found that the judges of election refused to allow a challenger in the room, that the police refused protection to KIRK voters, that the vote of the First Precinct was not announced until after all the other precincts, which gave Mr. Krax 248 majority, had been heard from, and then that the ballot-box was taken to the and then that the ballot-box was taken to the Hatch House, owned by Corcoran, and kept there three days before it was given to its legal custodian. In the face of such exposures as these, it is no wonder that the respectable people of the Twentieth Ward have determined to contest this election, not so much from their determination that Mr. KIRK shall have his seat, as from the determination that their ward shall no longer be represented by men who obtain their elec-tions by the most unblushing frauds. The case is now in the courts, and, as a last resort, the attorneys of Cobconax are seeking, through a technicality of phraseology in the city charter, to transfer it from the

guilty, knowing that in such a case the fine will be a smell one, and even if he should not plead guilty, the means for procuring testimony are not exhaustive, and the full guilt manus to the same limited in emoneracing excessive emigration heroughly arroad with responsible for the production of the primary of the primary in the first state of the primary in the state of the primary in the first state of the primary in the first state of the primary in the first state of the primary in the state of the primary in the first state of the primary in the primary in the primary in the state of the primary i

city recently visited San Francisco, to confer with the President of the Central Pacific relative to the establishment of aome rolling mills, and was flatty informed that they must choose between the Union and any further investments by the Railroad Company in Sacramento. A public meeting was called, the sentiment of which was that the interests of Sacramento were with the Railroad Company. Subsequently many advertisements were withdrawn from the Union, and a proposition was made to the proprietors, in the name of several citizens heavily interested in real estate, for its purchase. The proprietors, finding that they were pushed to the wall by the merciless corporation, agreed to terms, and the paper was sold for about \$65,000 and will be merged with the Record, the name of the new concern being the Union and Record. There is little doubt that the Union has made some mistakes in its bitter attacks upon the road, especially in attributing corruption to all its measures, and making a personal warfare upon its officers. Its criticism was not always within the bounds of discretion or truth, and was sometimes adverse to the real interests of Sacramento; but, making these allowances, it was still a cowardly act upon the part of this gigantic corporation, and a most dangerous precedent. The following comment of the San Francisco Chronicle will echo the general sentiment of the country:

of the San Francisco Chronicle will echo the general sentiment of the country:

The Union is worse than dead, for its name is forced to survive in connection with the other journal that has been the instrument of its death. We have had our own quarrels with the Union. They have been open and manny; but we have been no hireling instrument of corporate vengeance. How the people of the State will regard all this long endeavor to destroy the Union, or how the press of the State will comment on the treatment at has received as the hands of the railroad corporation, we do not know, and we have not waited to find out.

We see again a confirmation of the fact that when a moneyed monopoly determines to crush its enemies it does so with a cold-looded remorreleanness that remembers neither past favors nor gratitude, and does not stop at any measure that renders its vangemes more sure. We see in the power of money shifly to destroy the press, to intimidate and crush a journal that has the manifuses to dare to criticise its acts. We should be appalled at the danger of such precedents if we had not an abiding faith that with an enlightened power and permanent influence than any combination of money.

To the Editor of The Obicago Fribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Will you please explain how the "cremation" of greenbacks, proposed by Mr. D. A. Wellas in his recent proposition, will tend to put more money into circulation, or, in other words, make money more plentiful in the hands of the people of Some of our "soft money" friends ridicule the identitat the policy of destroying \$25,000,000 of greenbacks every month will produce any other result than to cause greater stringoncy than now exists. Will you be kind enough to answer through your columns? Respectfully,

We explained, in the editorial on Mr. Wells' plan published Feb. 17, that the effect of a fixed policy of gradual contraction would be to increase the purchasing power of the currency, to inspire capitalists with confidence, and that they would therefore make long loans, which are usually needed for legitimate business purposes, they would therefore mate long loans, which are usually needed for legitimate business purposea, instead of confining their operations, as they do now, to short loans, which are usually sought by speculators who fly their thirty and sixty-day "kites" recklessly, and check instead of hastes the production of substantial wealth. In this way, and by the gradual improvement in the value of the currency, "contraction, instead of diminishing the amount of money, measured by the gold standard of value, and acciliable for use, would really increase it." We suggested, however, an inprovement on Mr. Wills plan. Instead of taxing the people \$26,000,001 a year in order to buy and burst that amount of greenbacks, we would have the Government issue a 4 per cent gold bond, running thirty or forty years, and let anybody whe wished fund greenbacks in these bonds. The notes would be burned, as soon as funded, and thus contraction would never go too fast, and thus contraction would never go too fast, and the only taxation needed would be to raise the the only taxation needed would be to raise the money to pay the 4 per cent interest. These bonds would pass from hand to hand, in large transactions, at their value plus accumulated interest, and would thus relieve any momentary stringency. Moreover, the free banking law makes it utterly impossible that the country should suffer long from any such stringency. When anybody with \$100,000 can start a bank of some any demand for more report is once to be

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune :

The legal holidays in this State were established by law in 1861. The provision of that act is incorporated in the Revised Statutes of 1874, in Chapter 28, Section 17, page 720. It reads:

The following days, to wit.: The lat of January, commonly called New Year's Day, the 4th of July, and the 28th of December, commonly called Christmas Day, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the Fresident of the United States, as a day of fest or thankagiving, shall for all purposes whatsover, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, the maturity and protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, or other negotiable or commercial paper or instruments, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, etc., etc.

This is, we believe, the only law on that subject in force in this State, and it does not appear, therefore, that the 22d of February is a legal holiday.

case is now in the courts, and, as a last resort, the attorneys of Concorax are seeking, through a technicality of phraseology in the city charter, to transfer it from the courts and carry the contest into the Common Council and make that body the judge. This would only be adding an insult to an injury. The trial of the case in the Council would only be afarce. It would be talked about, wrangled about, bandied about in committees, and deferred from time to time, until the ends of justice would be defeated. The only thing for the Council to do is to await the decision of the courts, and if it shall show that Mr. Kirk was defeated by such frauds, it only remains for the Council to bundle Mr. Concoran out, neck and heels, and place Mr. Kirk in his seat. The very fact that Mr. Concoran seeks to transfer the case from the courts to the Council, shows that he has little hope of legally maintaining his seat.

A GREAT MONOPOLY IN SMALL BURINESS.

A GREAT MONOPOLY IN

Harper's Weekly for March 6 has, among its minor political cartoons, one of the brighest of the season. The dramatic persons are "Disgusted Republican" and "Satisfied Democrat." The former is wading through a swamp up to his knees in water, and exclaims, "Goodness, the country is in an awful condition." The latter cries to him, "Why don't you come over to our side?" The heads of two Satisfied Democrate are just visible above the surface of the alongh, their locality carefully marked "Democratic Road."

The New York Ecening Post calls attention to the chance for profitable investment of private capital in the Hennepin Canal. It says that the scheme is well worth investigation. If the Government is going into the business of universal ditch-digger, it had better dig this particular ditch among the first. But, if not, and, for that matter, in any event,—the work would probably be done better and more should

EZPWORTH DIXON The Heathen Ch Evansville is discu Yune Wine, of th esion, has been m

Mrs. Trasz has menced by her husbe Senator RANDOLPH ed a stitching-machin in use. Sew-sow is b The milliners of E ill be no general Co Nevada thinks its ies, and has dis ANN ELIZA'S paren ted from the M hich a diver can are some people Es

A German named hisky more than ha "Speaking of infe of Boston, "when Charlestown Navy-Y is to be a war, but a "I mean business book an old red car two ter one that WILLIAM ALEXA England, died is renowned Paisley. Mr. George Washin Dr. WINES, of Ne

Prison Congress to His appointment con Mrs. M. E. Lo Theatre, Baltimore, ferring to preach th ary of dressing and CLARA MORRIS oth's, as was ffer to make it w BERUK and WA have lately careful inhabitants on the careful Louis would like to

The Rev. Williams Franklin Street (threatens to step dehurch is not big ex of his admirers.

The literary la LIA WARD HO lub, on the ground stranger to attempthought proper to MAIN, of Harford C Mayor Johnston the Can-Can, just han those of our l mmediate suppres The pape of ALL order to divo

The first "Su recent date anno Amnesty," signed the leng-looked-fo After WALT W After Walf Walf
Polar wave, and he
frozen brain, he is
I how a whoop;
and with the how m
and with a million
the winter's so
D bitesome breaze!
glomerate elen
Baturday night
the half of the
D. R. Locke (Pri
set. J. P. Joyses

er, J. P. JONES. the sole owner. to set as editor write the NASEY trip to Europe a Why does not t d THE TRE the writes to know harge to state ed Moore the lectur fine mental, culturing qual, her and no gouel of the stage He laid down t fered, and, looking a te with a "nigger-faised, chile?" hoodium. "In "I tors so. Sud dunt do like dat.

sers gwine to car

bear me I"—Dall "Dora" has just town that. It won get around to, "Gr.
This is the first had of the exists.

ad of the exist that its sub would state that sage Museum eig Morns as Fare Banky as Dora. WILLIAM BE Peace in Nashv bried before him 86 for a wash co for a washing money from the test to the plaints ported to have squares de 'cour to it, honey." His Honor's rol "an old thief," these teeth and faciation will be

Patmar House-Bosloway, Philade C. A. Coltom, Was J. Fellows, Iowa York; J. A. Par-Dolchaster; G. G. K. V. Presion, and; George an, Louisville; John P. Col Bogers, Detreit;

San Francisco, to confer the Central Pacific relative t of some rolling mile, ormed that they must the Union and any by the Railroad Com-A public meeting ntiment of which was acramento were with the rchase. The proprietors, re pushed to the wall by ion, agreed to terms, and for about \$65,000 and with the Record, the concern being the Union is little doubt that the especially in attributing s officers. Its criticism ses adverse to the real ato; but, making these alowardly act upon the The following comment to Chronicle will echo the

the country:

mation of the fact that when a remines to crush its enemies it ded remorselesaness that re-worse nor gratitude, and does that renders its yougesnoe that renders its yougesnoe

CY CREMATION.

editorial on Mr. WELLS' power of the currency, ad check instead of has the people \$26,000,000 to buy and burn ks, we would have the sper cent gold bond, runcent interest. These and to hand, in large ble that the cou

AL HOLIDAYS.

icapo Pribune : .—We have had some discussion i. We, gentlemen, with several if it to be so, but had no proof to ment. We write to you for your s, and if we are right, for infor-roof. An early reply will greatly J. J. B.

in this State were establish-

The provision of that act is Revised Statutes of 1874, in 17. page 720. It reads :

ve, the only law on that sub-State, and it does not ap-at the 23d of February is a

nt is made on good authority man of this city, Mr. Dr and, much as his friends e the effect of inducing hunlose what they invest in the demoralization that must fol-s prize is incalculably in ex-s to the community which the rapid circulation of that drawing a prize. The As for Mr. CHAMPLIN. W. noney capital for investment i even ordinary care and pru-him a handsome fortune by emptations of the Board of Unions Mr. CHAMPLIN's hisutterly different from that peculators, the money ha I speculators, the money he ill spent by this day twelve-th it all he now possesses, be victim of habits of reck-ses, and idleness which will rain. We hope not. At pre-

for March 6 has, among its toons, one of the brighest of dramatic persons are "Dis-

by private enterprise. The amount of capital required is comparatively small. It is claimed by the friends of the canal that it would not cost over \$4,500,000. The engineers agree on these figures. Its enemies put the cost at \$20,000,000. Unfortunately, recent events are not calculated to encourage the investment of Eastern capital in giving cheap transportation to the West.

PERSONAL.

HEPWORTH DIXEN has gone home. He will re-

The Heathen Chines calls Brother HAMMONI Evansville is discussing NETLEON'S Julief with

all the warmth of povelty.

Yuno Wino, of the Chinese Educational Com mission, has been married to a fair New England

Mrs. Trask has completed a pamphle teom-menced by her husband, and launched at Spur-

Senator RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, bas invented a stitching-machine and one of the best plows in use. Sew-sow is his motto, too. The milliners of England breathe freely once

more. Prince LEOPOLD is recovering, and there will be no general Court mourning. Nevada thinks its State Mineralogist, with a salary of \$15,000, too great a luxury for present

times, and has discontinued his services.

ANN ELIZA'S parents have been excommunicated from the Mormon Church for the mischief they have made by bringing her into the world. PAUL BOXNTON says the maximum depth to which a diver can descend is 160 feet, but there are some people East who have descended lower

A German named Boon has been arrested for selling pennyworths of liquor to minors. His customers were under 10 years of age, and his whisky more than half water.

"Speaking of inferences," said Judge Loan, of Boston, "when we see a large crowd at the Charlestown Navy-Yard we infer, not that there s to be a war, but an election."

"I mean business!" said a Detroit boy as he shook an old red cent under another boy's nose; two ter one that Mrs. Moulton knows what she's talking 'bout." No takers. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, one of the minor poets

of England, died in the Poor-House of shawl-renowned Paisley. Here is a sad warning to Mr. George Washington Childs. Dr. Wines, of New York, has been appe

American Commissioner to the International Prison Congress to be held at Rome next year. His appointment comes from the President. Mrs. M. E. Lowery, an actress of Ford's Theatre, Baltimore, has turned evangelist, pre-ferring to preach the Gospel to the ease and lux-ury of dressing and living on \$70 a month.

CLARA MORRIS being too sick to play at Booth's, as was intended, JARRETT & PALMER offer to make it worth Miss CUSHMAN's while to play another "farewell engagement" in New York.

have lately carefully estimated the number of inhabitants on the earth to be 1,391,000,000. St. Louis would like to hear the former busy BERUS

The Rev. WILLIAM TUCKER, pastor of the Franklin Street Church, Manchester, N. H., threatens to step down and out because the church is not big enough to seat a few thousan

The literary ladies of Washington JULIA WAND Howe's attempt to form a literary club, on the ground that it was impertinent for a stranger to attempt what none of the residents thought proper to undertake.

The passage of the Civil-Rights bill may interfere with the industry of James T. CHAMBER-LAIN, of Harford County, Md. He has averaged ut their color protects them now.

Mayor Jounston, of Cincinnati, went to see the Can-Can, just as Mayor Colvin did. But Mayor Jounston's morals were more sensitive than those of our Mayor, and he ordered the

The papa of ALEXIS and other Russians i trying to get his naughty son to St. Petersburg, in order to divorce him from his pretty little commoner wife. Alexis has had too much exse among women to give up a good one

The first "Sunbeam" in the New York Sun of a recent date announces that Private DALZELL is a contributor exclusively to the Pittsburg Guide. At the foot of the column is a card on "General

frozen brain, he is said to have exclaimed :

Troven brain, he is said to the whoop I yip a yawp, and with the howlment of the whoop I yip a yawp, and with a million chill-betingled veins I how me to the whole is sovereignty;

Ditiesoms breeze: O quinkesome waves! and all congioners telements of gelid things!

Saturday night was consummated the sale of the half of the Toledo Blade owned by Mr.

D. B. LOCKE (PETROLEUN V. NASBY) to his particular to the particular who, by this means, becomes ner, J. P. Jones, who, by this means, become the sole owner. Mr. Locks will still continue to act as editor of the Weekly Blade, and will write the NASEY letters. He intends to take a trip to Europe shortly.

Why does not S. A. MOORE, of Frederic, Is., read THE THIBUNE? For the second time he or the writes to know how much THE TRISUNE will tharge to state editorially that "Miss Augusta, Moore the lecturess is quiet, young possesses; fine mental, culture few ladies now on the stage qual, ber and none surpasses, her she is the

geuel of the stage."

He laid down the basket of chips he had pilzered, and, looking hard at the urchin who had
been making a target of him by shooting at him
with a "figger-killer," said: "Whar was you based, chile?" "Shucargo," said the young boodium. "In the Norf?" "Yeth, thur." "I tors so. Suddern white folks' children wuddunt de like dat. Lemme tell you, honey, man pear me!"—Dallas (Tex.) Herald.

"Dors" has just reached Chicago. Enterprising two that. It won't be a great while new before they get around to "Griffith Gaunt" and "Little Em'ly." —Esson Times.

This is the first intimation the world has ever

had of the existence of a Boston Times. But that its subscribers may not be misled, we would state that "Dora" was played at the Chi-Sago Museum eight or nine years ago, with LE-Morks as Farmer Allan, and Mrs. Thomas Banks as Dora.

WILLIAM BUTLER is a negro Justice of the Peace in Nashville, Tenn. In a case recently bried before him Farny Taylon got a verdict of 65 for a washing bill. Justice Burler took the money from the defendant, and refused to give h to the plaintiff. His judicial opinion is reported to have been, "Farny dis money jes squares de 'count dat you owed me. Fil freeze to it, honey." Farny entered an exception to his Honor's ruling, on the ground that he was "an eld thief," and then he knocked out her kent teeth and kicked her into the street. His facilion will be reviewed in a criminal court.

FOTEL ARRIVALS.

Patter House-B. T. Monser, Sun Francisco; A. B.
Boutoway, Philadelphia; W. B. Martindale, Savannah;
C. A. Collon, Washington; E. C. Bishop, Missouri; L.
A. Follows, Iowa: J. H. Olddings, M. D. Landon, New
York; James Swords, Boston; E. Hutchinson, New
York; J. A. Ferry, Philadelphia; Charles T. Smith,
Dolchester; C. Gould, Boston... Grand Pacific—Col.
K. V. Preston, Hartford; J. L. Froeman, Goreland; George Cohen, Philadelphia; D. Wheland; George Cohen, Philadelphia; D. Wheland; George Cohen, Philadelphia; B. Louis;
John P. Cook, New York; James T.
Logen, Detroit; E. W. Rawlim, Golden City; T. W.
Nauet, Balt Lake City; James A. Swan, Columbus...

Reymon Heuse—J. M. Danforth, Duluque; Frank
Hate, Eochester; W. H. Langley, Detroit; W. V.
Villas, Madison; George D. Beil, Montreal; John
Indrews, Massachusetts; W. S. Dray, Havens; D.
Washburn, Philadelphia. Tressent Heves-Sammel
J. Bussell, Haw York; John W. Block, New York; A.
Maifeed, Detroit; W. L. Balife, Baltimore; W. Scott
Lancis, New York; M. L. E. Ware, Basten; Q. Balley,
Jeannes; R. S. Balter, Debot. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Several Weeks Still Required to Finish the Illinois Sessions.

A Patent-Right School-Book Scheme in Existence.

The Simoom of Bombast That Sweeps Over the Reporters' Heads.

Bill-Stealing in the Senate of the

Saturday's Legislative Work at

diana Legislature.

Indianapolis.

ILLINOIS.

BUSINESS.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—The effects of Steele's prorogustion resolutions upon the Oppo-sition majority in the House are manifest in the sition majority in the House are manifest in the results of this week's season—twelve House bills and two Senate bills passed, and between thirty and forty others passed second reading. If Steele had only introduced those resolutions four weeks ago, who can say but that by this time even the Appropriation bills would have been passed, and possibly even the session closed?

PROSPECTIVE.

PROSPECTIVE. The work now laid out will, however, require several weeks' session for its completion. There will probably be some contest over the proposed abolition of the State Board of Charities, and it is by no means certain that such measure can carry. The general outting down of appropria-tions will doubtless also lead to considerable debate, more wire-pulling to save favorite institutions and officials, and much delay of business though, if carried out, it will work no especial though, if carried out, it will work no especial harm and will save some money, though not a great deal. The attempt to enact a new Revenue law has been abandoned, as stated in this correspondence, and but few amendments will be offered. But these will not quickly be disposed of, and there is little prospect of the passage of the amendments most needed—those which would do away with the system of double taxation through the capital-stock-assessment contrivance and the taxation of credits ment contrivance and the taxation of credits.

Without regard to any arguments as to what is
demanded by fairness and justice, the prevailing
disposition of members seems to be to release
from taxation nothing that is now taxed, whether ustly or unjustly, the evident theory of the verage member being that it is his duty to his constituents, rightly or wrongly, to saddle as much of the burden of taxation as he can on

PATENT-RIGHT SCHOOL-BOOKS. Another school-book project is embodied in the bill introduced to-day by Mr. Moore, of Buthe bill introduced to-day by Mr. Moore, of Bureau, "to provide for an uniform series of textbooks in the public schools of the State." It constitutes the Superintendent of Public Education and President and Professors of the State Normal University a Board of Education, whose duty it shall be to compile and edit a full series of text-books for the State. These are to be copyrighted in the name of the State, and anybody is to have leave to publish them. In fact, that would be done by one of the great publishing-houses, whichever might be favored with the manuscript of the Board's series. From that time forth, that publishing house would enloy a monopoly of the school-book trade of the State under the provisions of the bill, which make it comprisory upon all School Superintendents to enforce the use of that series in the schools under their charge. Until such series shall be enforce the use of that series in the schools un-der their charge. Until such series shall be published, the Board is to have power to pre-scribe what text-books shall be used in all the schools, which the Superintendents, under pen-alty of fine of from \$5 to \$20, are required to adopt, so that if the bill passes that great plague, a change of text-books, willslikely befall the schools.

DIVERTISEMENT.

A WAIL FROM THE REPORTORIAL STOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springsteld, Feb. 27.—It grows provokingly the desk assigned THE TRIBUNE correspondent.
To be as I have been for these seven weeks, literally in the line of argument, along which the At the foot of the column is a card on "General Amnesty," signed "Private DALZELL." Here is the leng-looked-for opportunity.

After Walt Whitman emerged from the last Polar wave, and that hawed the icicles from his frozen prain, he is said to have exclaimed: orable gentleman doing the hurling, becomes
exasperating to a fellow of irascible temper before he has endured it for forty
days. To be, as at that deak for all
these long wearisome days of bootless bickering
I have been, between the cross-fire of the Right tached to a fire-plug, wherewith to shoot such deluge of cold water as would drown the legisladelings of cold water as would drown the legisla-tive orators on the respective sides, must needs satisfy even the gifted youth who longs to write for the papers, that sad indeed is the lot of the legislative correspondent. The Speaker sits over and behind me. Consequently, when the honorable gentleman on the floor emphasies the points in his oratorical outpouring (as the hon-orable gentleman who has the floor almost in-variably does) by leaning forward as far as he orable gentleman who has the noor almost in-variably does) by leaning forward as far as he can without tumbling over, victorially stretch-ing his right arm to the furthest stretch, and leveling his index finger (at the Speaker, of course, but—) straight at the up of my nose, while in stentorian tones he dends to know, sir, what I have to say to that, sir, I have to submit, and am debarred from exercising the glorious right, enjoyed by the veriest regamnifin at political meetings, of yelling back, "Ob, cheese it!." When the honorable gentleman who has the floor (as the honorable gentleman almost always does) waxes warm, and, after having violently struck at me innum-erable violent blows, any of which must have knocked me down had I been within striking-distance, I must needs submit again when he winds up with, "Who can deny it? these, sir, are facts; "and I can't once retort.

I trust, therefore, I shall not be charged with
undutifully quarreling with my bread and butter
when I repeat that, from the deak assigned THE
TRIBUNE correspondent, the view of the House,
after one has thence regarded it for about seven
weeks, grows irritatingly monotonous.

weeks, grows irritatingly monotonous.

GALLERY EXPLOITS.

1 To vary it, and, if possible, to regain my wasted placidity of temper, I occasionally climb up to the cock-loft of a gallery. From thence the scene is vastly more entertaining. It is out of the line of argument; honorable members don't level their index fingers at you, nor shower their level their index fingers at you, nor shower their oratory upon you till you feel that you are about to be engulped in the awfulflood; and you can't hear half that's said—which is a great relief. From the gallery you behold only the surging mass of statesmen below. Anon a baid pate rises above the rest and settles down again, for all the world like a peeled onion bobbing about in a boiling dinner-pot; and anon to the surface come shaggy locks, suggestive of semething that needs be akimmed off the top of the pot, which seethes and sputters furiously the while. Then there are fine studies in boots. Boots to the right of you boots to the left of you; hob-nailed and broad-soled, and covered with 2 inches, more or less, of prairie mud, and boots of more dainty build—all perched stop the deaks, and staring the gallary in the face from either side. And yet to the left see from either side. And yet to the lades, bless 'em, the galleries seem woonderfully attractive. Day after day they throng thar and sit out the season, just as they would the play or the opera. Were they politionane or lobbyists, these mesdames and demoiselles, I woudered. Of course I was in quest of items—the superienced separater alsays and services in securing fool, one can be found to the feeling of operation to the Court. The excitement in the County of Clark is becoming so intense that tax-payers are not allow in expressing their cannot allow in the senting that two held be a wise policy, if the Senate does not pass the bill to abolish the Court, for the Judge to abandon his position.

MINNESOTA.

SECCIA Disputch to The Cancer Tribure.

5.**Seccia Disputch to The Cancer Tribure.**

5.**Paul., Feb. 27.—In the Senate last evening the General Appropriation bill was amended by adding an item of \$2,000 for E. F. Drake for provement lands for the State. Drake, who is Valley and the general law of 1841, this State was entitled to the lands, and, after informing the fool of the state. To day the Senate has been all day occupied in Committee with the

is, when there is no other excuse for going where he isn't invited, though items are the last things he thinks of, when he can help it, just as getting through with business is the last thing members of this House think of. I ascended to the gallery,—in pursuit of information upon that point, of course. Through the kind offices of an elderly lady who practices condescension toward the correspondents (because her husband happens to be an aspiring member, and would be well-mentioned in print). I obtained an introduction to the most dashing, bright-eved beauty of them all, whose animated face showed with what interest she regarded the performances in the political pool below. Here, I mentally resolved, was the truly dangerous lobyist, whose smile would overcome the most incorruptible of the Solous and bring him to support of the most villainous of measures.

PHATER AS PRISEDING OFFICER.

"What do you think of that?" I queried. Plater had been seated beside the Speaker, to whom he was whispering intently, lobbying poundly for his bill to prevent "niggers getting an eddication," when the latter suddenly quitted the chair, leaving the gentleman from Hardin to act as Speaker pro tem. Instanter two-thirds the members sprang to their feet, flourished their arms, and, at the top of their voices, yelled, "Mr. Speaker!" Plater gazed with melancholy glance at the gavel, then at the House, and pensively scratched his ear. The particular information whereof I was then in pursuit was what the dangerous, dashing lobbyist thought of it.

"Think of it?" was the rejoinder. E' Oh, down there," pointing with her finger at Plater, "what are they doin?"

"Practicing Statecraft," I replied.

"Stupid, isn't ?" said the dashing, dangerous aforesaid. "But isn't this a lovely place for a firstation?" and the observation was accompanied by a languishing glance from her bright eyes. But it wasn't meant for me—not by a good deal. Just behind me was a handsome Corporation Attorney, who has been here looking after the interests of his Company.

OTHER STATES.

WISCONSIN.

SATURDAY'S LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 27.—The Senate to-d adopted the preamble and resolution, effered yesterday, reciting that the State Prison was not likely to pay expenses if kept at Waupun, sug gesting its use as an Asylum for the incurable insane, and proposing a Commission to select a new site; the resolution being modified to reso

insane, and proposing a Commission to select a new site; the resolution being modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor, the Board of State Prison Directors, and the State Board of Charities and Reform, are hereby constituted a Commission to consider the feasibility and expediency of such change and removal of the State Prison, to select and report a more suitable site, with their reasons therefor, to the next Legislature, said Commission to meet upon the call of the Governor.

There was sharp debate on the resolution, which was warmly advocated by Senator Barron, but rejected, 14 to 15, to rescind a resolution previously adopted favoring the admission of Winnebago Indians to citizenship, property rights, etc. Senate bills passed: To amend the act for the incorporation of villages; relating to non-resident insane persons; to provide for taking a census or enumeration of the people of the State of Wisconain in 1875; the Assembity bill for the division of the Counties of Clark, Chippewa, Lincoln, and Marathon, and creation of the County of Taylor, was concurred in, also a few local bills; and the bill rejected to provide uniformity in teachers' examinations and certificates, as recommended by the State Superintendent and State Teachers' Association. The Railroad bills were postponed till Monday afternoon, to which time the Senate adjourned.

important business a recess was taken to evening.

In the Assembly Saturday night the Committee on Lumber and Manufactures, two diesenting, reported favorably a bill to amended the charter of Ean Claire, which include a provision for the famous Chippewa Della improvement, for which the Ean Claire people have so earnestly but vanity struggied in past years to secure anthority, but which is resisted by Chippewa Falls as heretofore. Some fifty bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and a few local measures passed under suspension of the rules, and nearly a score killed.

INDIANA.

SATURDAY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—In the Senate, yesterday, four bills were found to have been stolen among them the one reducing the fees of the Auditor of State to \$12,000. A Committee was appointed, with power to administer oaths and compel attendance of witnesses, to investigate

appointed, with power to administer oaths and compel attendance of witnesses, to investigate the matter, and the bill was passed to a second reading making the abstraction of bills a felow, with from one to five years' imprisonment in the Peniteutiary. Stealing bills is an old trick in the Indiana Legislature. The House did little, but it refused an appropriation of \$36,000 to the State Normal School, and agreed to one of \$20,000 for the Pardiuc University. There was no quorum present, and both Houses adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday.

TREASURY EXHIBIT.

The receipts of the State Trearury for February were \$26,340.73: disbursements, \$96,813.70.

JETTERSONVILLE, Ind., Fob. 28.—The singular position of the Criminal Court in this and Floyd Counties is the all-absorbing topic in both counties, from the fact that four-littles of the voters and nine-tenths of the actual tax-payers are in favor of its abolishment, and yet the State Senate fails to take up and pass the bill which has passed the House. The County Commissioners are fearful that the expenses of the Court will bankrupt the County Treasury, and the strange conduct in the treatment of the oldest and best known attorney, coupled with the entire absence of legisl durch to the feeling of opposition to the Court. The excitement in the County of Clark is becoming so intense that fax-payers are not slow in expressing their opinion that it would be a wise policy, if the Senate does not pass the bill to abolish the Court, for the Judge to abandon his position.

ed a substitute for the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Bailroad bill, declaring the forfeiture of the grant, and dividing it between the projected roads from St. Peter to St. Cloud and Grand Rapids to Taylor's Fails.

The frontier relief bill, giving \$75,000 to sup-ply seed-grain in the grasshopper regions, passed unanimously.

pty seed-grain in the grashopper regions, passed unanimously.

A memorial for the forfeiture of the Hastings & Dakots franchises, and diverting the land grant to the improvement of the Minnesots River, was rejected—28 to 44.

By one majority, the House declined to return the Capital-Removal bill to the Senate.

A bill passed giving the widow the right of inheritance, instead of dower of one-third of the estate of the husband.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun Topeka, Kan., Feb. 27.—The legislative pro-

ceedings to-day have been of the bolsterous and scattering character usually incident to the closing days of a session. The Senste filliuntered all the afternoon over the bill for the division of Howard County.

The House passed the appropriation bills for the State Normal School and State Agricultural College. The estimate for the Normal School was reduced 25 per cent, and the Agricultural College was voted only \$6,000 of the \$20,000 asked for. asked for.
The Conference Committee on the relief ques

The Conference Committee on the relief ques-tion, submitted a report to-day embodying a sub-stitute for all pending bills on the subject. This substitute appropriates \$95,000 to needy counties in the nature of a loan, payable in five annual installments, the last falling due in 1880. It also provides that the relief shall be distributed according to the degree of destin-tion and inability of counties to provide for their poor.

poor.

The compromise bill regulating the prices of State printing passed the Senate to-day, and is now a law. It makes a general reduction of about 50 per cent from the present prices.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, I.s., Feb. 28.—Chapman, of Council Bluffs, editor of the Nonpareit, has been appointed United States Marshal of the State, in place of Peter Melendy. It is regarded here as

RAILROAD NEWS.

A WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE RESUME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—Put not your trust in legislators, is the lesson of the last few days proceedings of our Wisconsin Legislature on the ratiroad question. After the clear explanation and able advocacy of the Railroad Commissionand able advocacy or the naturead Commission-ers' bill to regulate railroads on Friday by Com-missioners Hoyt and Osbern, who showed how it would afford a sound basis for such control of the railroads as, without doing them any injustice, would secure the people against oppression, and be fair to all, it was to be ex-pected that this result of the labor of men who pected that this result of the labor of men who had made a business for ten months of the study of the railroad problem would be accepted by the Legislature with or without the few amendments desired by the railroaders. The Legislative Grangers, however, who have had repeated canceses, numbering over sixty members, had, by a bare majority of their conclave, ordered otherwise, and Friof their conclave, ordered otherwise, and, Friday night, both Houses, by decided majorities, rejected the Commissioners' bill, whose central idea was limitation of rates to what would produce not over 10 per cent on the carefully-ascertained cost of the road, and sub, stituted a bill introduced by Senator Quimby, which was simply a modification of some of the

yorst features of the Potter law. There were
protracted sessions in both Houses, that in the
Assembly lasting till midnight, and enlivened with
active filibustering—the first of the session.
One or two quite demagogical speeches were
also made, especially by Lees of Buffalo, who
assumed to speak for the Grangers. In the
Senate the bill was ordered to a third reading,
but threatened filibustering defeated its final
passage. The Assembly substituted Quimby bill
for the Commissioners, by 55 to 35, a third of
the negatives being from Milwankee, but did not
order the bill to sethird reading. It was expected the contest would be renewed Satur. Lay,
but further action was postponed by the
Assembly till 11 o'clock Monday,
but for the Commissioners bill was constiunions. The Attorney-General gave his opinion
Saturday in reply to the request of the Assembly that the Commissioners' bill was constitutional, the courts having decided that the
Legislature had sbeclute power to regulate railroad rates, and could delegate it. All idea of
passing that bill, however, has been
abandoned, but it is expected a bill
will be agreed on reasonably satisfactory.

A Committee of Five from the Granger Legis.

Association. The staircad bills were postponed till Monday afternoon, to which time the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly this morning, the first business was the refusal, by a tie vote 45 to 45, to reconsider a vote indefinitely postponing a bill authorizing district officers to allow school-houses to be used for religious and temperance meetings, which the Supreme Court decides they cannot do under existing laws.

A Senate bill was concurred in to anthorize the Governor to audit fees of certain autorneys fees who prosecuted violations of the Potter law, not exceeding \$15 a day. Ayes, 70; nays, 4. Assembly bills passed appropriating \$6,000 for macadamizing streets adjoining Capitol Park, and further improving it; to pay for legal services in State railroad enits in State Supreme and United States Circuit Courts) to enforce the Potter law—\$5,000 each to ex-Judge Ll.

S. Orton; to provide for revision of Statutes by three revisors, to be appointed by Supreme Court, there was some discussion on a bill of Speaker Harris, which he took the floor to advocate, relative to the Cedar Lake Hydraulic Company, which finally passed with only the dissenting vote of one Schneider.

A bill to repeal the charter of the Green Bsy & Mississappi Canal Company was strongly opposed by Mr. Pinney, of Dane, and Hudd, of Brown, advocated by Mr. Richmond, of Ontagamie, and ordered to a third reading by a close vote in a thin house. After some local and unimportant business a recess was taken to evoluting.

The Rasembly Saturday night the Committation. The Rasembly substituted Quimby bill for the Committation of the Commissioners. As third of the negative weets of the Monday aftermonon of the Commissioners in the bill will be agreed on reasonably satisfactory. A committee of Five from the Granger Logislature has been conferring with railroad representatives here challenged to the commissioners as if in league with the religions of the Commissioners as if in league with the religions of the Commissioners as if in league with the religio

shown in their sillorts to secure invorable legislation. There is no whisper of any, improper means resorted to by them.

The New York Tribune of the 25th has the following additional news in regard to the railroad war:

The railroad war assumed a new phase yesterday. The Railroad Commissioners adjourned Toesday without taking any action in the matter of the controversy between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Baltroads, and the representatives of the intree truth kines held a meeting afterward, the result of which was shown by the following circular, which was received yesterday by all the subordinate freight agents from the General Freight Agent of each of the three truth kines:

New Yoax, Feb. 23, 1875.—Dean Sir: Piesse note the following rates, taking effect to-knorrow, Feb. 24, on sugar and coffee only: Chicage, 30 cents per 100 pounds; Dayton, 26 cents; Indianapolis, 28 cents; Et. Louis, 43 cents; Columbus, 25 cents; Chicago, The Columbus, 25 cents; Chicago, The Columbus of Secults of Chicago, This order is for car-loads of 18,000 pounds and upward, for one consignes, same date, and will be so way-billed.

The rate to Chicago by the Railroad Commissioners' tariff for confee and sugar has herefofore been on the basis of 36 cents per 100 pounds, and this new rate is a reduction of 35 per cent on goods sant to other points along the three truth kines. It is believed by merchants that the reduction of rate on this class of freight is merely the beginning of a lowering of all rates. The high charges which have heretofore prevailed from this city have had the effect of driving away from New York to Baltimore to the principal trade for sugar and coffee, as the charge from Baltimore to Chicago was only 15 cents. While it was 45 cents from this city. As the profits on sugars are always small, the saving of 60 cents in freight on every barried gave Baltimore as great advantage over New York, and eventually would have driven that Western trade entirely away from this city. The outery made by the wholesaid d

sistion of the Muncie Frankfort & Western Railroad Association were filed yesterday in the State Secretary's office. The object is to complete the abandoned and forfeited Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington line, ranning from Muncie, Delaware County, through the counties of Madison, Tipton, and Climon to Lafayette, in Tippecance County, a distance of 83 miles. The capital stock is \$1,400,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Feb. 28.—Arrived—Steamer Mosel, from Bremen.

The funeral of Mr. William H. Corley at Quincy, III., was attended yesterday by a large concourse of people, many of the prominent business men being present. The deceased had superintended the construction of the gas works in Quincy, and for twonty years had been the Secretary of the Gas Company. He was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Hoptosophs, and large delegations from these Societies seeisted at the funeral ceremonies.

A telegram from Chattanoops states that back water from the Tennesses River still severs the residue from Maniadar sevires the report that

FOREIGN. Fair Prospect of a Constitutional

Garibaldi's Scheme for Improving the Tiber.

Government for France.

A Carlist Assault on Bilbao Repulsed and an Alfonsist Sortie Unsuccessful.

The Montenegran Trouble with Turkey Not Yet Pacified.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

A TAIR PROSPECT OF A CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC.

Disputch to the New York Heroid.

Versailles, Feb. 26.—The recent vote on the Wallon bill has given moderate and patriotic men of all parties encouragement. There is now a complete and impregnable union on the part of the Conservatives, who believe in a peaceful republic, against the Monarchists, especially since the Legitimists proclaim, as they did in the Assembly yesterday, that there would be a terrible struggle between Republicans and Monarchists, and the friends of the old regime would unceasingly war upon the new institutions. unceasingly war upon the new institutions.

There is now a fair prospect of a constitutional Republic. Leading men of the Republican party, as well as the Conservative Mon-

archists, do not want a permanent and irre-sponsible master whether he be a King or an Emperor. They wish to be able to change their Government when it no longer suits the will of the people, without bloodshed or rioting—in other words, to conduct the Government of France as in a private household when a master desires to change his steward. The argument that leads to this is based upon the historical fact that formerly nations required a single permanent Chief, that in the middle ages a general or a feudal master was necessary, a leader, a chief like Cœur de Leon or Du Guesclin, who decided campaigns by their provess. Now these differences are decided by eugineering and rifled cannon. Society no provess. Now these differences are decided by engineering and rifled cannon. Society no longer needs men of great genius. The Government is a complicated machine, managed by persons of average intelligence, who are mere instruments of the popular will. The state of the parties in the French Chambers resembles what was seen in the English Parliamentary Georgian period under Pitt and Fox, and in America when the Southern statesmen united like English landholders, displaying great statesmanship and talent. England was controlled by a hereditary legislature—e gifted and spirited aristocracy. In America the best and wisest Northerners were too busy to take an active part in politics. The powerful constituencies of New England were represented frequently by men of inferior abilities, but behind shem was that shrewed, common sense of the Northern people which in the end prevailed. Now Princes are nothing, and the people everything.

It is the custom of English Journalists, who are largely represented here, and who derive information from the leaders of the reactionary parties, to sneer at the Versailles Assembly and to use uncomplimentary language upon every pretext in reviewing the infancy of the Republic. Meanwhile, Republicans and Conservative Monarchists are doing their best. The alliance which has passed the Wallon bill represents the real opinion of the Franch nation. The Republican party, already victorious against the monarchical combination, are not perplexed by philosophical working Republic.

material means toward the accomplishment of Italian Independence and Unity. Now I count on their support for the scheme of improving the Tiber. I count especially on the press, that powerful sgent in a free country, for maxing the idea popular, so that, the Italian Government guaranteeing the interest on the capital, we shall be able to raise it in shares of \$20 (100 fm.) and thus begin and finush the undertaking.

Gen. Concha is to be appointed to the of the Army of the North.

MONTENEGRO. VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Hos

enough.

A COLLEGE CONTEST.

Our fresh-water colleges have long been jealous of the intercollegiate contests of the East,
though they are splendid trials of muscle
rather than of mind. When it is granted
that a college is supposed to educate the
mind as well as toughen the body, the expediency of a college brain-race becomes as apparent
as a boat-race. Such a contest is now the topic
in college circles here. The Economium Spiciaty as a boat-race. Such a contest is now the topic in college circles here. The Erosophian Society of Lembard University invites Gnothaulii of Knox College to a friendly contest, the challenge having been accepted with applause. These are the leading literary societies of the institutions named, and contain some axeellent material, much of which, of course, is going through the veal period of its existence. The challenging party professes to believe that "the cause and purpose of education and mental re-

For this Commissioner, and it is again to the control of the contr

MONTENEGRO.

Yerrax, Post Regress.

GALESBURG.

The Peter Festimenera—Calesburg Verses of the Companion of the Peters which the adopt in any alley we not continued to present the adopt in any alley we not continued to present the adopt in any alley we not continued to the present the adopt in any alley we not continued to the present the adopt in any alley we not continued to the continued to t

Our detectives have discovered an illicit mannfactory of an infammable burning find, which
has been palmed off upon poor people as cheap
kerosene oil.

Our Church people are in the Festival business to a large and profitable extent. The Presbyterians, with Rev. M. B. Lowry as pastor,
lacked only a pine-organ to make the service attractive and complete. A "Martha Washington
Tas Party" was the latest and happiest conceit
as a means of augmenting the fund.
The manners, customs, and style of
dress, of the colonial days, were
happily revived for an evening, the novel feature being admirably sustained throughout.

The Methodists followed with a grand dystersupper, with the usual condiments of social converse. Song, and speech. Members of all
churches attended, forming one of the largest
getherings of the year. The proceeds were for
the briox-and-mortar fund, or to apply on the
building debt.

The older families of Galesburg and their living descendants have enjoyed two fashionable
receptions, which, as tributes of wealth and
beauty to custom, have not been locally excelled.
The first was announced with the compliments
of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Colton, and the other
occurred at the sesidence of the Hoz.

W. Selden Gale, from whose family
our city takes its name. These are old
and rival families, and, on the cocasions named,
each sought to outdo the other in the entertainment of the largest number of the most distinguished guests. As The Tamura missionary,
was at both places, society has not yet been able
to decide.

Mr. J. N. Hazard, long identified with the
book trade, leaves next week, to spend the summer in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. B. L. Harding, of the house of Lombard,
has purchased a portion of St. Louis, and will
make that inclosure his future home.

Invitations are out for a party to be given in
honor of Miss Fannie Grant, daughter of Capt.
C. E. Grant, at the parental mainsion for Monday evening next.

Jacksonville hotels are full, and there are more people in Florids than ever before.

The South Carolina boy who whipped the solored cadet at Annapolis is said to be son of the Attorney-General of South Carolina.

The next annual meeting of the Ohio State Grangs takes place at Columbus, March 9. Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grangs, is expected to be present.

When the mail steamer Hibernian arrived at Halifax, N. S., the other day, a rare sight was witnessed. From one of the islands in the harbor to Cunard's wharf the ship had to force her way through new ice, backing repeatedly in order to get momentum enough to cut her way. Numbers of people gathered on the wharves to see the unusual operation, while many persons walked or skated out to the vessel, some of them approaching near enough to touch her, and some leading their strength to push her along. Such a scene, it is said, was never before witnessed in Halifax harbor.

The snow-drifts in Northern New York, along the lines of the railways through Onsids, Oswego, Lewis, and Jafferson Counties are immensed.—15 feet in height in some places, and in other places the snow pile is over the tops of the telegraph poles. Added to the natural fall of snow, the wind drifted the snow so that it had to be cut out in blocks by men who worked at three elevations so that each shovelful was thrown from man to man until the third—and last man—could throw it clear of passing cars. A Uties Herald man in describing portions of the Rome & Ogdensburg routs anys for miles and miles the dars ran through palsades of anow, the sides clean out, as if running through a white marble walled hall. Near Pierpost Manor one house was covered asvaral fast deep with snow, the inmates having tunneled to the outer air and having made a hole for the escape of the smeke.

shore were weak and lower. After midday there was a recovery of from & to & per cent. The decline in Granger stocks was caused by telegrams from Madison, Wis, indicating unfavorable legislation. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were very aircong, in anticipation of a bull movement by parties who have herestofore bean bears. Towards the close the Granger stocks were the lowest of the day, and all the rest of the market off in sympathy. The report of the failure of a prominent up-town National Bank assisted the decline. At the close the market was steadier, with some recovery. Transactions aggregated 197,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Eric, 33,000 Lake Shore, 45,000 Northwestern common, 6,600 Ohio, 18,000 Western Union, 6,600 Wabash, and 14,000 Union Pacific. The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,603,100; specie, increase, \$2,607,000; le-pal-tenders, docrease, \$249,220; deposits, decrease, £2,615,300; circulation, decrease, £1,010,200; reserve, locrease, £1,429,475.

Coupons, El. Coupons, Willey 1,194

| Description | Compose | | Strigmins, new | 31 | Strocks, | Strocks,

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and chipments e he leading articles of produce in this city during the wenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday

	RECEIPTS.		SRIPMENTS.	
ta September 19 300	1975.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, bris. Flour, bris. Flour, bu. Dorn, bu. Dorn, bu. Barley, bu. Brain seed, Re. Frax seed, Re. Frax seed, Re. Frac seed, Re. Frac seed, Re. Frain seed, Re. Fra	826	225	14. 544 7.302 16,784 21.00 3.167 87.327 22.000 1,306 347.783 36,012 2,3388 6,593 2,843,1,968 362,179 2,438 1,968 1,068 1	2,666 2,403 134,841 207 2,000 49
Kind of produ	104.	Be	neited. Sh	ipped.
Poultry, Bs. Poultry, coops. Game, pkgs			9,768 27 16 531	24,960

Beerkohm's London cable of the 24th of February, 1815, reports the farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 190 towns in England and Wales for the week ended Feb. 20, 1875, at 85,000 to 80,000 qrs. and estimated in the Kingdom at 220,000 to 240,000 qrs. and estimated in the Kingdom at 220,000 to 240,000 qrs. The imports of foreign were, for the same week, 110,000 to 115,000 qrs of wheat and 78,000 to 80,000 bris of flour, and 95,000 to 100,000 qrs of maint and 95,000 to 100,000 qrs maximum average weekly consumption. The supply of our for the week was 700,000 to 800,000 br. against 840,000 to 880,000 but the previous week, which, in both weeks, is in access of the present weekly consumption.

Imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom for the month of January for three years, and the source of supply:

Wheat from-	1873. Cueta., 112 lbs.	1874. Cuts., 112 lbs.	1875. Cwts., 112 lbs.
Russia. Denmark. Germany France	38 43 285 18	3 4,85 4 295 ,37	6,87
Austrian Ter. Turkey, &c. Egypt U. S. America. Chili	192,68: 1,555,211 66,400	79,216 21,046 2.313,048 65,216	2,355 191,955 15,000 1,438,384
B. N. America Other countries	179,400		
Total wheat Barley. Oats Peas Beans. Maize.	3,752,570 1,260,073 506,771 72,612 280,429 1,258,371	748,396 809,317 50,130 199,715	2,627,060 8,292,935 638,171 131,211 178,784 1,305,605
Total spring grain Four from Germany France. United States of America British North America Other countries	3,328,258 110,367 332,089 99,168 3,135 139,613	2,759,723 99,699 53,385 310,662 18,075 180,559	A. A. C.
Total flour:	674,371	662,420	519,795
Grand total	7,905,199	7.107.318	3 600 EET

The New York Express gives the agreement entered into by the associated coal companies for the present year, and assented to by at least five out of the six transporting lines. The following are the most interesting points of the programme:

Tonnage to competitive points for ten months from Feb. 1 to Nov. 30, 1875, inclusive, to be 10,000,000 tons, and to be distributed among the six interests in the same proportion as that adopted in February, 1873, for the business of last year.

It is recommended that prices shall open in March, 1875, at an average of 15 cents per ton above the opening prices of 1873, and thereafter advance as follows: Say, in April, 5 cents; May, 16 cents; June, 10 cents; and July, August, September, October, and November, seach 15 cents; and that season prices be established so as not to be more than 30 cents believe the average of the rear.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and the speculative articles were easier, without reference to the tone elsewhere. The market opened out steady, but weakened under the pressure to sell lots of pork and land, deliverable on Monday, upon March contracts. The stocks were taken unodicially, and the result showed that we have in store, at the close of the packing season, 133, 675 bris pork and 64,000 ten land, against 115,000 bris and 97,000 tonome year ago. The stock of pork is thus

the decided of the second of t

THE CHICAGO THERE IS NOTES AND MARKET A 1975.

COMMERCY STATE OF THE CHICAGO THERE IS NOTES AND MARKET A 1975.

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COMMERCY STATE OF THE CHICAGO THERE IS NOTES AND MARKET A 1975.

COMMERCY STATE OF THE CHICAGO THE CHICAG

Tork was castion. Bala were made here early of 100 set. set. bit at \$1.00; and laters were made here early of 100 set. set. bit at \$1.00; and 110 set. set. at \$1.00 per gallon; the market closing firm at \$1.00.

In HIDSS—Were in moderate demand. Choice lois of foreign hides consulonally bring \$150. We quote: (freen city thutters? of; green foreign hides, \$40,000; and colf, 18 set. \$1.00; and c

SMOKING—Good to beautiful and the choice, and 5 (common, 27628c.

VEAL—Was quite at 862c for good to choice, and 5 (de for medium and common offerings.

WOOL—There was no change. Stocks are light, and the small orders reserved are filled at the rates for some time current. Panning, Griffiths & Co. 4 Australian wool report gives the shipments of wolf from the colonies as follows: From Oct. 1, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875, 43,847 bales, against 50,007 bales for same time in

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS.

ferred, 41.
Tallow, 39s 3d@39s 6d. Refined petrolsum, 10%@ Parts, Feb. 27.—Rentes, 647 70c.
Liverpool, Feb. 27.—Evening—Breadstuffs q
Bacon—Long clear middles, 458 6d.
Antwerp, Feb. 27.—Petroleum, 42%c.

BOSTON WOOL-MARKET.

Boston, Feb. 27.—Wool has been very dull the last week. Prices ruled in favor of buyers. Sales to any extent eould only be made at a conception. Combing and delaine fleeces, medium fleeces, and desirable lots of super and X pulled are exceptions to this remark. The scarcity of these wools is imparting a firinger tone to the market for them, but all ether kinds are dull and depressed. No decline in prices to report; 54 (255c are the outside figures for XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces; 53@54e for X; 55@57e for medium and No. 1. Sales of the week; 147,000 hs; sales of Michigan fleeces, 29,000 hs, at 50@52/c; sales of Michigan fleeces, 29,000 hs, at 50@52/c; pulsed wool steady and firm; sales, 139,000 hs. The sales of the week comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania, medium, X, and XX, at 53@57e; Michigan, 50@67e; Western and other fleeces, 50@28/c; combing and delains, 56@65e; tiub-washed, 57/sc; seoured, 58@451.07%; super and X pulled, 45@48c. BOSTON WOOL-MARKET.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET. NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, Feb. 27.—The trade movement was slow with commission houses and importers, and jobting cales were light. Cotton goods steady at unchanged prices, and brown sheetings, denims, etc., in light supply. Frinze in irregular demand, but 8½¢ makes are selling freely. Pesbody solid prints advanced ½0. Ginghams in good demand. Cotton shawis doing well. Woolen goods remain quiet, and foreign goods inactive.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

Privature, Feb. 21.—Petroleum quiet but firm;
crude, \$1.80 at Parker's; refined, 144c in Philadelphis. THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to Fine Chicago Technon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Flour in moderate

PSTROLEUM—Steady; refined, 14@14%c; crude, 19&c.,
WHISKY—Western iron-bound held at \$1.10.
SEEDS—Clover seed in good demand; Western,
\$11.09(311.150; timothy and flax, nothing doing.
BUTTER, URENER, AND EGGS—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE,
Changed.

Baltimore, Feb. 21.—Flour—Quiet, and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat unchanged Corn quiet; mixed
Western, 79c. Oats firm; white Western, 63c; mixed
Western, 63c; firm; white Western, 63c; mixed
Western, 63c; firm; white Western, 63c; mixed
Western, 63c; firm; firm; white Western, 63c; mixed
Western, 63c; firm; firm; firm; firm; white Western firm; firm;

Whitest—Firm; \$1.10@1.11.

St. Louis.

St. Con scarce and firm; No. 2 643.

St. Cash; St. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 643.

St. Cash; St. Carlon.

St. April.

St. Louis.

St. Cash; St. Carlon.

St. Carlon.

St. Carlon.

Tolkho.

To

Object Cats dull; Michigan, 57%c; white, CLOVER SEED—Nominal, Dressed Hoos—58.26,88,40, RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 7,000 SRIPMENTS—Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 400 bu; corn, 00 bu; cats, none. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—FLOUR AND GRAIN

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and unchanged.

And unchanged.

Timotray Hav—\$14.00; mixed, \$20.00.

PROVISIONS—FITM: pork nominal, \$19.50,20.00.

Bulk shoulders, 7,271%c; clear rib, 10,210%c; clear, 10%c, fully cured. Bacon shoulders, 8,40; clear rib, 11%c; clear, 11%c. Bugar-cured hams, 13,213%c. Lard from; good, 14,614%c; trees, 14%c) 14%c; keg. 12%c.

WHERLY—\$1.07.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Feb. 27.—FLOUR—A better feeling for low grades; prices higher; western superfine, \$4.00,24.50; common extras, \$5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota do \$3.50,66.25; whiteal, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan \$6.26,6.25; whiteal, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan \$6.26,6.25; lilinois, \$5.50,67.00; St. Louis, \$5.50,68.00; fancy Minnesota, \$7.00,69.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed yellow, \$76,000. Oats firm; mixed and white, 706,74c.

CLEVELAND. O., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Personsum—Firm; standard white, car lots, 11%c; Chio State test, 11%c; small lots 16,25c higher.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—BERLISTUFFE—Wheat in fair demand; sales, 6,000 bu; No. 1 hard Milwankee at \$1.12; 1,606 bu No. 2 Wisconsin at 50c. Corn in good demand; 10 cars new on track at 77c.

WANTED. TO BOARD OF TRADE MEN

A young man of good business ability would like a position with some firm as book-keeper or correspondent, with a view to partnership in about six months. Address A 90, Tribune office. WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORT. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTRI.
Sassas, S. P., Bahamas, T. J. PORTER, Programmer of full information address J. Languages.

Day Express 9:00 a. m. 1 2:00 p. m. Pacific Express 15:15 p. m. 19:00 a. m. 1 2:00 p. m. Pacific Express 15:15 p. m. 19:00 p. BALTIMORE & OHID RAILROAD Prains leave from Exposition Building and dep Trenty-second-st, Trackst after, 10 LaSaile-st. Leave. | Arriva.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pol, corner of Van Buren and Sherman als. Riches of Grand Facific Hotel.

Leave. Arrive. Onaha, Leavenwith & Atchison Ex "10:15 a. m. " 2:50 p. m.
Peru Accommodation. " 5:50 p. m. " 5:50 a. m.
Wight Express. " 110:26 p. m. 5:16 a. m. OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid toe and headlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERFOOL and QUEST-Sailing from N. York for London (direct every fortnight, Cabin passage, 26, 276, currency: steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Metern tickets at lowest rates. Apply to April 1987 21 and upward. Northeast corner Clark and Randelph ets. (opposite and ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 28, North River, Sew York, as follows:

FRANCE, New York, as follows:

FRANCE, New York, as follows:

Saturday, March S. Tradella.

Saturday, March S. Tradella.

To be followed by a seasure every alternate Saturday. Passage prices, pay seasure every alternate Saturday. Passage prices pay seasure every alternate Saturday. Passage pay seasure every alternate pay seasure pay seasure every alternate pay seasure pay seasure every alterna A NCHOR LINE CABIN TO Glasgow, Laverpool, &c., 880 to 870 pool. Storage to Glasgow, 818 str. pool. Storage to Glasgow, 818 str. person BEUTHERS, N. B. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

Grown New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Great Western, Capt. Windham, Wadnesday, March R.
Cabington, Capt. Spinas, Saturday, March R.
Cabington, Capt. Spinas, Saturday, March R.
Recursion nesses, 675; Intermediate, 545; Sicerage, Capt.
Lake Shore & M. S. R.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent.



MEDICAL CARDS. NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., URICAGO, fay be consulted, personally or by mail, free of change or all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KRAF in many physician in the city who warrants curse or so pay. Office hours. Ph. m. to 5 p. m.: Sundays from 3 to K. DR. T. J. CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE

POR SALE BY ALL PERSONS

The Majority Was It Must Be Elect Act on All Under Ciscussion of the

A Vigorous Atte the National

THE

Correspondence of Indianapolis, Feb. call has been in circu of the Western and Se ing in this city, the read have been to care. ing in this city, the rate have been to organite the National Trot purpose of facilitating the rapid and unprecedure in these sections originated in the State by the horsemen of K. Columbus, O.; appears of the idea, and throuseted all the prelimin

The Committee on Mr. William Lyme, F East Saginaw; Willi James L. Caldwell an We, a portion of the y nembers, together with sonvention assembled as an the 24th day of Febr nit there as deliberate it led to be subject for Compress, and ask such of Appeals as will peace musics or embittered fee

TIME TABLE PARTURE OF TRAINS

WESTERN RAILROAD. Sherman House), and 75 Const., and at the depote. Leave. Arrive. *10:15 a. m. * 8:15 p. m. *10:15 a. m. * 8:15 p. m. †10:45 p. m. * 6:30 a. m. †10:45 p. m. * 6:30 a. m.

nd Kinzie-sta. TRAL RAILROAD. | Leave. | Arrive.

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Loave. Arrive.

E& ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive. · 9:30 a. m. * 7:45 p. *9:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.

'ng'r f 9:50 p. m. "11:00 a. m. Lease. | Arrive, ** 5.40 a. m. ** 8.45 p. m. ** 7.30 a. m. ** 8.50 p. m. ** 7.30 a. m. ** 8.50 p. m. ** 7.30 a. m. ** 8.50 p. m. ** 7.30 a. m. **

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Leave. | Arrive. 7:10 a. m. 7:10 a. m. AND KOKOMO LINE

West Side. Ticket affice, 191

* 8:00 a, m. * 8:40 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m. ATI & ST. LOUIS RAILBOAD, on and Carroll-sis. West Side. andolph-st., and of depot. Leans. Arrive. * 8:00 a, m. * 8:40 p. m.

7:00 p. m. 7:40 a. m. WE A CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leque, | Arrive. 9:00 a, m. \$ 5:00 p, m. 5:15 p, m. \$ 5:20 a, m. 10:30 p m. \$ 9:00 a, m. 4:35 a, m. \$ 5:35 p, m.

& ONID MAILROAD Building and depot fool of . 19 La Salle-st. Leave. | Arripe. Leave, | Arrive.

P. B. LARSON,

and the discomforts of crossing up time, trouble, and expense.

CABIN Sol, Acc., See to \$70 S18 Apply to HEAR.
RES, N. St. corner ** St. Chicago. Steamship Line. Reistol (England) direct. indham, Wednesday, March 18. ass, Saturday, March 17. ermediate, 945; Steerage, 438. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depos GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

FAIRBANKS'

CALES RBANKS, MORSE & CO. 1 & 113 Lake St., Chicago

L CARDS. Dr. Kean,

ROSSMAN'S MIXTURE Convention of Western and Southern Turfmen at Indianapolis.

THE TURF.

A Vigorous Attempt at Secession from the National Board Defeated.

The Majority Want a Board of Appeals for the West and South.

It Must Be Elected by Themselves and Act on All Cases Involving Under \$10,000.

Discussion of the Questions Presented.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—For some time past call has been in circulation among the turfmen of the Western and Southern States for a meeting in this city, the real object of which seems to have been to organize an auxiliary association to the National Trotting Association, for the purpose of facilitating business growing out of the rapid and unprecedented development of the turf in these sections of the country. The call priginated in the State of Ohio, and was seconded by the horsemen of Kentucky. C. H. Moore, of Columbus, O., appears to be the putative father of the idea, and through him has been trans-acted all the preliminary business necessary to the success of the meeting. The call, however, was misunderstood. It has been interpreted more literally than its origina-tors conceived. Not a few turfmen apprehended that an attempt would be made to organize an independent Trotting Association, formally secode from the National Association, formatly second from the Assistant Association, and set up a Northwestern Turf Confederacy, something after the manuer that Gov. Hendricks proposed with the United States about the year

When the Convention was called to order this morning, the presence of these two cliques was at once revealed. The friends of the National Association were not to be buttered with soft words. No matter what explanations were offer-ed, they could see nothing but secession, and predict raught but explosion and danger in the whole movement. In vasu did the callers endeav-er to explain what they intended to accomplish by the meeting. It was speedily evident that the first and earliest action in the Convention would be a trial of strength upon this principal point, and, after a short but earnest and excited and, after a short but earnest and excited skirmishing, it was agreed to organize and pro-ceed to business. A preliminary organization was effected by calling C. H. Moore to the chair, and electing Mesars. J. Davis, of Piqua, O., and D. J. Robinson, of Michigan, Secretary. After the appointing of a Committee on Cre-dentials and one on Resolutions, a recess was

printing and defense of cases to which the West is a party or parties.

We further respectfully ask the honorable President and Secretary of the National Turf Congress, arceable to the by-laws—Art. 16—at the earliest time practicable to consider the following subjects, presenting themselves for modification and arressed of complaint, as follows:

First—A modification of Bules 2 and 3, regarding modes of making nominations of entrance, so as to relieve the National Association from giving any fountenance to credits for entries, leaving the matter of option with associaties at their own risk.

statistics are superior of the state of the

a associations pro rate according to their constitutions to the same.

Associated That each State represented in this Constitution present the mane of some suitable person for infirmation as a representative to the Board of Appeals, and to devise, in connection with said National and such action, not inconsistent with the rules and splattons of the National Association, as will best an applications of the National Association, as will be a short the interests of the West and South, and try and devises the difficulties complained of, carrying out a declarations already set forth as above.

WILLIAM LYNK, Chairman, JOSHUA TUTHILL,

rules for the government of trotting, or tracks belonging to the same.

Accolted, That it is the purpose of this Convention to dissolve its connection with the National Association, but the better to perfect the organization of said National Association, in that we of the West and South may have equal rights with the North and East.

Excelsed, That we of the West and South think we have the right to organize curselves into an association wherein we can have a Board of Appeals to whom we can have scores.

Excelved, That said Board of Appeals shall, when appointed, open a correspondence with with the Board of Appeals of the National Association for the purpose of consultation and perfecting of the two Boards.

ARES. I. Calduwill, Charles Harris, of the Committee.

The "English" of the resolution is a little

CHARLES HARRIS,

of the Committee.

The "English" of the resolution is a little mixed, but the members of the Comvention seemed to understand their import well enough to plunge into a discussion that was prolonged until 7 o'clock in the evening without intermission for supper. Nearly every member bore a hand in the debate, but C. H. Moore led the forces in favor of the minority, and Col. J. H. Sanders, of Iowa, representing Wilker' Spirit, on behalf of the majority, supported by the Chairman of the Committee, Lyme. In brief, the majority urged that snything looking like a breach with the National Association would result disastrously to the interests of the turf; that the turf in America owed everything to the National Association for the steady and rapid advancement in the character and morals of the trotting course, and that while the West and South may have good cause for grievance, and really needed some modifications of existing rules and regulations, the best way to securethem and to continue harmony in the turf, which is a necessity to its future growth and elevation, was to go before the National Association with their demands in a spirit of peace and co-operation. It was urged that the West and South mad haven vet attempted to secure what the resolutions of the majority report asked, and, therefore, there was no reason to say in advance that the concessions asked would be refused. It would be time enough to "get up on our ear,"—as one speaker remarked—when we have been spurned from the National Association.

On behalf of the minority report it was argued that this meeting had been called for the says

when we have been spurned from the National Association.

On behalf of the minority report it was argued that this meeting had been called for the specific purpose named in the resolutions reported by the Committee; that it was questionable whether those opposed to the call had any right, legal or moral, to participate in the action of the Convention. Granting that point, however, it was known that the National Association was entirely irresponsible, as a corporation, though the members were all honorable and just men: But its operations, financial and otherwise, were subject to review, and it was so intimately identified with the East that the West and South could not have its business transacted as promptly as was necessary and indispensable if the past progress of the turf was to be kept up in the future. There was no antagonism felt toward the National Association, but the Western and Southern turf was languishing and uts pressing business neglected because the National Board cannot attend to it. It will not do to wait until the next Turf Congress meets—twelve months from now—to secure a Western and Southern Board of Appeals. Immediate relief is needed, and the only feasible and practicable plan is for Western and Southern turfmen to organize and elect a Board in harmony with the spirit of the call and of the minority resolutions.

It was asserted by the friends of the majority report that it was the purpose of the minority advocates to reinstate all the suspended and expelled horses and men by means of this new Board; but this was denied. It was the intention to be guided and controlled strictly by the rules and regulations of the National Association in this as in all other matters. After a prolonged discussion the minority report was put to vote, and rejected by ages 31, nose 35,—Illinois, the content of the call and of the minority report was put to vote, and rejected by ages 31, nose 35,—Illinois, the content of the call and of the minority report was put to vote, and rejected by ages 31, nose 35,—Illi

some point in the West, in special session, to dispose of Western business. This meeting, it is claimed, is the direct result of the issuance of the call under which the Convention assembled.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the 25th of March proximo, at which time it is hoped the Committee will be prepared to report the result of their interview with the National Board. Members of the Committee to report the result of their interview with the National Board. Members of the Committee who cannot serve were authorized to send substitutes.

TAIK WITH HR. SCARLETT.

After adjournment i had a brief talk with Mr. J. A. Scarlett, of Newport, Ky., Vice-President of the Convention. He is not a breeder of horses, but is owner of several "timers" which he places on the course during the season. He is not more than half horse, the other half being mercautile, and altogether a gentleman of intelligence and culture. He said the real cause for the call of the Convention was not, in any sense, a disagreement with the National Convention, nor yet a desire on the part of the Western and Southern horsemen to separation from the National Association. But it was indispensable that there should be a Board of Appeals nearer Western and Southern horsemen than New York, Boston, Hartford, or some other Eastern city. A Michigan or Iowa horseman having a grievance must travel to the Atlanto seaboard and pay hundreds of dollars expenses to have a dispute settled involving probably not more than \$20 or \$50, but still involving a question that, as a man of spirit, he does not feel like giving up. If he does not incur this expense, he must either submit to what he believes to be wrong, or have himself and horse ruled off every track in the United States managed under the rules of the National Association. Turf interests in the West and South have so rapidly developed that the one Board of Appeals cannot possibly attend to the business of the country, and there must be a Board when the west and South have

A TRIP AT SEA.

The Voyage of the Steamship City of Peking.

Through the Straits of Magellan, and on the Pacific.

A Narrative of Interest, if Not of Exciting Adventure.

Prioric letter furnished to The Chicago Tribuna.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF PEKING, AT SEA, Jan. 22, 1875.—Although you have already received the short letter written from the Straits of Magellan, it contained but a brief and imperfect account of the passage through the Straits. So I will now endeavor to give you a more distinct and replace.

replete

NARRATIVE OF THE TRIP
from Rio to Panama, hoping you will not object to a slight rehearsal of this, the most interesting portion of the voyage. On Sunday, the 22d of November, we were thirteen days out from Rio Janeiro, having thus far had a pleasant passage, and began to entertain some hopes of arriving at the entrance to the Straits of Magellan. So on Monday, which had always been our propitious day, land was sighted at daybreak, and we ran along the coast at a distance of 5 or 6 miles. Patagonis looked bleak and uninviting. All along the shore are high cliffs of white sand running perpendicularly down to the water's edge, and terminating in the bare headland known as Cape Virgins, which makes the eastern entrance to the Straits. It was a delightful day, the sky being of a light azure blue, and the wathe sky being of a light azure blue, and the water of a deep green, while around the ship hovered large numbers of albatrosses.
We entered

THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, or more correctly the Straits of Magalhaens which are some 25 miles wide at the entrance and over 300 in length. The tide was then ebb-ing, and, there being a current of 4 knots per hour against us, the vessel moved slowly along, heading southwest by west between Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. The shore of the former could be more distinctly seen, and at this point consists of a flat and elevated table-land extending for miles unbroken, and running precipitously down to the water's edge. It thus forms a steep and rugged bluff of sand, relieved here and there by glimpses of the plain above, which is covered with a dull-looking grass and abounds

largely with estriches and guanacos.

On the opposite side
THE ISLAND OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO
was in view, and appeared hilly and modulating, the surface presenting a similar appearance to that of Patagonia, but scattered over with clus-

on these mide, also see counses on account of the country of the c

in the control of the property fined patients of the control of th

TRIBUNE: MONDAY MARCH 1, 1875.

Another the subjects to statch, of which I took stright shrakane.

About 2 clocks we reminde Case Provent, of the Control of the Supremental Provided Case Provent, of the Supremental Provided Case Provided Ca

ments and New Suits.

THE GAGE CASE.

Judge Booth was occupied Saturday in hearing the demurrer to the replication to the third plea in the case of the City of Chicago vs. David A. Gage and his bondsmen, W. T. Tucker, Albert Crosby, J. B. Sherman, J. H. McVicker, J. A. Rice, N. P. Wilder, and George W. Gage. The bondsmen had pleaded that the Common Council in May, 1872, had appointed a committee to examine Gage's accounts as Treasurer, and to examine Gage's accounts as Treasurer, and the Fifth Division will form on the north thereby ratified his action, and that such ratification was equivalent to a resolution that Gage should so deposit his funds belonging to the city. The bondsmen claimed that this action of the Common Council was without their consent, after signing Gage's bond; that it materially increased their liability, and that therefore they were discharged. A replication was filed and a demurrer thereto, and it was on this point that the argument was had. At its conclusion Judge Booth asked the counsel on each side to settle among themselves some technical difficulties so that he could confine his attention to the main point at issue. This decision on the demurrer will decide the whole case either for or against the city.

DIVORCES.

John H. Allen filed a bill for divorce from his wife Louisa on the ground of adultery.

Annie A. O'Neill relies on the same offense committed by her husband John O'Neill as the ground for a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURT. IN BRIKE.

W. H. Stow began a suit for \$6,000 against

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Meeting of the Irish Societies at Father Mathew Hall.

Programme of the Formation and Line of March of the Procession.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention of the United Irish Societies was held yesterday afternoon in the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on Harrison, near Halsted street. The President, John F. Finerty, occupied the chair. The first business in order was his report, as Chief Marshal, of the line of march, and formation of the procession on St. Patricks Day, which was announced as follows:

The societies and military companies will rendestous on Desplaines and the intersecting streets, in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Church.

The procession will move north on Desplaines to Indiana street, east on Indiana to Market, morth on Market to Chicago avenue, east on Chicago avenue, to the contract of th

Aides:

Oivie Societies—Michael Molloy, Thomas Walsh,
John H. Donhn, M. G. O'Connor, John McCaffrey, John
O'Callaghan, Patrick Rafferty, and Matthew Fleming
(of Lake). OBGANIZATION.

1. Irish Riffes.
2. Alpine Hunters.
3. Montgomery Guards.
4. Clan-as-Gael Guards.
5. Mulligan Zouaves.
8. ECOND DIVISION.
1. Hibernian Benevolent Association.
2. Roman Catholic Temperance Society.
3. Roman Catholic Temperance Cadets.
4. United Sons of Erin.
5. Laborers' Benevolent Association.
TRIERD DIVISION.

TRIED DIVISION.

1. Father Mathew Temperance Society.

2. Father Mathew Temperance Society.

3. St. Bridget's Temperance Society.

4. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

5. Holy Family Temperance Society.

6. St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.

FIFTH DIVIS

follows:

1. The Young Men's Sodality (St. John's Parish) will form on the north side of Jackson street (east of Desplaines), the men facing south, with the right flank resting on Desplaines.

2: St. John's Mutual Benevolent Society will form on the immediate left of the Young Men's Sodality, facing in the sewer direction.

A DET DET

Tacing in the same direction.

The Pitth Division will occupy Adams street as follows:

1. Emeralds, Branch No. 1, will form on the north side of Adams street (east of Desplaines), the men facting south, with the right flank resting on Desplaines.

2. Branch No. 2 will form on the immediate left of Branch No. 1.

3. Branch No. 3 will form on the immediate left of Branch No. 3, all facing the same way.

4. Branch No. 6 will form on the south side of Branch No. 5, all facing the same way.

5. Branch No. 6 will form on the south side of Adams (west of Desplaines), the men facing north, with the right flank resting on Desplaines.

6. Branch No. 6 will form on the immediate left of Branch No. 7.

7. Branch No. 8 will form on the immediate left of Branch No. 8, all facing the same direction.

The Sixth Division will occupy Mogroe street, as follows:

1. Ancient Order of Hibernians, Branch No. 1, will

the argument was that. At its continuous judge shooth asked the counsel on each side to settle among themselves come technical difficulties so that he could confine his attention to the main point at issue. This decision on the demurrer will decide the whole case either for or against the city.

John H. Allen filed a bill for divorce from his wife Louiss on the ground of adultery.

Annie A. O'Neill relies on the same offense committed by her husband John O'Neills at he ground for a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Goodrich Transportation (Company began as action for \$2,000 against I. W. Harvey.

SUPRIGOR OCURY IN MILEY.

W. H. Slow began a suit for \$6,000 against James G. McSean.

Wolcott, Smith & Co. sued James McNari for \$1,500.

William Strague brought suit in attachment against W. H. Wrigley and L. S. Wrigley to recover \$1,720.70.

The board of Argument brought suit in attachment against W. H. Wrigley and L. S. Wrigley to recover \$1,720.70.

Cyrus H. McCormich began a suit in stachment against We he of Stewart. B. F. Murphy, and H. C. REUGH FOUNTY.

Perdinand Paschal and Henrs Kacker began as in the Stewart of solite and Frederich Steiber, 2008.30.—Same w. Hearty
Soelke and Frederich Steiber, 2008.72.

JUDOR GARY—Frederich Boetcher vs. H. H.
Schweitzer, Leonard Ingalis, W. P. Gray, Ferry
Powell, Edward Goodman, Edward Austin, Spencer
Kimball, and Julius Kimball; variets 12,000, and
motion for new trial,—Philip Stein vs. Bridget MoIntyre, 2287.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROURES—H. M. Chase vs.
Michael Doyle, \$125.

How a California Girl Shoet a Boer.
Sonoma (Cal.) Democrat.
Miss Georgic Auser, of Santa Rosa, a girl
about 13 years of age, was visiting her sister,
Mrs. Perry Hadson, at the old Hudson place.
A German was in pursuit of a deer in the hills
back of the house. The deer, a noble back, came
dashing down the hill. Miss Anser saw if coming, got a Henry rife from the house, took a favorable position, and, as the deer, at full speed.
came in range, with unering aim she pht a ball
just back of its fore shoulder, and than and
the commandant.
The military Grand Aides will ride after the Marshai and the commandant.
The military Companies, which will execute a
countermarch on Desplaines street by column left,
will march attend the Military Aides.
The Section of the Third Division, east of Desplaines
street on Van Buren, will follow the other
section, when the sacred itself from the sast side of
Yan Buren.
The section of the Fourth Division was of
Desplaines street on Van Buren, will follow the other
section, when the rear of the column is observed in
The section of the Fourth Division was of Desplaines
street on Van Buren, will follow the other
section, when the rear of the column is passed MonYan Buren.
The section of the Fourth Division was of Desplaines
street on Van Buren, will follow the other
section, when the rear of the column is passed MonYan Buren.
The section of the Fourth Division was of Desplaines
street on Van Buren, will follow the other
section, when the rear of the column is passed MonYan Buren.
The section of the Fourth Division was of Desplaines
street on Van Buren.
The section of the Fourth

The section of the Fifth Division west of Destreet, 'on Adams, will follow the first section as a section of the Sixth Division and of Des on Monroe street, will follow the Fifth Division the rear of the columin has passed Monroe street. The section of the Sixth Division west plaines, on Monroe street, will follow the Sixth Division west plaines, on Monroe street, will follow the sixth Division west plaines, on Monroe street, will follow the sixth when it has disengaged itself from the cast Monroe.

A BOMANTIC SHIPWRECK STORY.

The Experience of a Crew on the Sound—Heroism of a Light Keepes and His Daughters.

Springful (Mas.) Revolution.

The story of the Norwalk (Conn.) propeller E. A. Woodward during the recent ice-blockade is Long Island Sound is one of the most interesting chapters of the terrible experience of the seamen on the New England coast. The vessel started from Providence for New York Feb. 3, but was soon driven into Newport harbor by a violent gale. Next day she started again, but was forced to seek shelter in New London harbor. Having coaled up, the propeller passed into the sound on Sunday, the 7th, but was met by immense ice floes, tossing about with resistless force. The vessel was approaching Faulkner's Island, a little more than 6 miles from Guilford, Sunday night, when Capt. Bartlett spied what he took to be a buoy, and he steered directly for it. When it was toe late, the object was found to be the sharp point of a ledge, and the vessel struck upon it with a tremendous shock, this rock piercing the hulk and holding it fast. It was high tide, and so, when the water ebbed, a mass of ice was thrown upon the ship. The crew abandoned their vessel and made their way through the darkness to the lighthouse.

For five days efforts were made to save something from the propeller, the crew going on board several times, with difficulty. They had boarded her on Friday, the 12th, when, during the afternoon, a terrific gale pirung up, be ice piled up 10 feet high to the windward, threatened to fall and prush them, and they were without food. Capt. Brooks rushed to the resone from the lighthouse, accompanied by his two daughters, Mary and Nannia, 18 and 20 years old, who sided their father in dragging his heavy life-boat from the opposite side of the island over to the shore near the wreck. Although the mercury was at zero, with a biting northeast wind that the hardy seamen were scarcely able to withstand, the two young ladies bravely helped to bear the boat over the icecakes to the open water, where it could be launched. A rop

1. Ancient Order of Hibernians, Branch No. 2.
2. Ancient Order of Hibernians, Branch No. 2.
3. Ancient Order of Hibernians, Branch No. 3.
4. St. James' Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society.

THE ORDER OF FORMATION

at the rendervous will be as follows:

The Pirst Division (military) will form their line on the west side of Desplaines street, with the left flank resting on Monroe street.

The rive organizations will each fall in, two deep, in the following order:

The Scond Division will form on the east side of Desplaines street, the men facing west, as follows:

1. The Hibernian Benevolent Society on the immediate left of the Hibernian Benevolent.

3. The Roman Catholic Temperance Society on the immediate left of the Hibernian Benevolent.

4. The United Sons of Eri on the immediate left of the Oladets.

4. The United Sons of Eri on the immediate left of the United Sons.

The Third Division will occupy Van Buren street sollows:

1. Tables Mathew Temperance Society on the north side of Van Buren street (cast of Desplaines), the men facing sorth, with the right flank resting on the immediate left of the Father Mathew Temperance, facing in the same direction.

3. The St. Bridget's Temperance Society on the immediate left of the Father Mathew Temperance, facing in the same direction.

3. The St. Patrick's Benevolent Association will form on the immediate left of the St. Patrick's Benevolent facing in the same direction.

4. The Holy Family Temperance Society will form on the immediate left of the St. Patrick's Benevolent, facing in the same direction.

5. The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society will form on the immediate left of the St. Patrick's Benevolent, facing in the same direction.

5. The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society will form on the immediate left of the St. Patrick's Benevolent, facing in the same direction.

5. The St. St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society will form on the immediate left of the St. Patrick's Benevolent facing in the same direction of the facing in the same direction of th

ADELPHI THEATRE. LOOK at this array of SPECIAL STARS: Hofer Troupe!

MADAME HOFER, FRAULEIN TYLLY, FRAU-LEIN MARIE, HERR FDWARD HOFER, MASTER OSUAR, HERR AUGUSTE, HERR HANS GAUGLES. Frit appearance of THE LEMAN AND CARMIE AUGUST WONDERFUL THE LEMAN AND LANGUAGE TO THE LEMAN AND AND AND A THE LENTEN RAMILY. Direct from their Wonderful Furors at the Grand Opera-House, N., EMMA JUTAU is her unappresensible test of walking on the selling like a St., GRO. W. BROWN, MISS FRANKIE, SIGNORA ALBERTAZZI.

REYNOLDS BROS. THE TRIP TO PARIS, and THE HOTENTOTS.
The performance will conclude with the Glorious RAVEL PANTOMIME.

ROBERTAZIA

WITH AN INCOMPARABLE OAST.

Bear in mind the Matiness Wednesday and Saturday.

LADIES NIGHT, Thursday.

Prices, 506, 356, 356, 15e. Orchestra Stalle, 75e.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Monday Evening, March 1, first benefit in Chicago of the Queen of Old Women,

MIRS. C. F. MARIDER,

When the following great bill will be presented, Waits

Phillips' great play,

LOST IN LONDON!

Mrs. C. F. Maeder in her mimitable character of Tiddy praggietherpe. To be followed by THE SIGNAL MAS SLEEP, And conclude with the musical burista. THE WISS SWAINS. The entire Company will appear in his great bill. Tuesday, March 2, and during the week—CASTE. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CHANFRAU In his wonderful characterization of KIT. THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. replote with thrilling adventure, gorgeous and artists tenery, exclung and novel situations, natural realists tests, quickly stamping it the greatest American drams staturday. Nath-Creat triple bill for the joint benefit Mrs. FRED WILLIAMS and HARRY MURDOCK

McVICKER'S THEATRE. GEO. FAWCETT ROWE As WILKINS MICAWBER, as acted by him in Eng over 500 times, in the beautiful and effective drams LITTLE MMLY!

CHICAGO MUSEUM. Monday Evening, March 1, last time of the powerfu NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Monday Brening, March 8, and appearance of MR. GEORGE CLARKE And the regular Museum Company.

GROW'S OPERA HALL, PROF O. S. FOWLER,
Monday afternoon, March 1, at 1 o'clock, to Ledies only
Admission ones. "FEMALE HEALTH, one. Monday
seeming, March 1, 8 o'block, to Gentlement only. Admission to constitute of the control of the control
sion to constitute of Physicalogy, best brainness, etc.
Asily,
to the Palmer House, from 6 a. m. till 10 p. m., till Thursday, March 4.

"SEEDS,"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FULL STOCK OF CHOICE SEEDS for HOT BED

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago Dental Society will hold a month-meeting this evening at 7 o'clock, in White's ental Depot. "Preparations for and Filling cots of Teeth" is the subject for discussion.

An 8-year-old lad named John Paul was run over by an omnibus near the corner of Elston and Milwankee avenues yesterday afternoon, and seriously injured about the chest. He was taken to his home, No. 67 Elston avenue.

The Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, one of the most effective speakers in the West, will lecture this evening at 114 Madison street, in the Athenxum free course. Subject: "Rase." The public are invited. Seats free.

will be held at Healey's Hall, No. 543 Archer avenne. Wednesday evening, commencing at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of organizing in opposition to the re-establishment in said ward of Wahl's glue-factory. Mr. Joseph Bonfield will address the meeting, and present the legal bearings on the case.

On account of the very stormy weather which prevented many people from leaving their homes, the grand concert and soirce of the Liederkranz Society, which was to have taken place this evening, was postponed until some evening this week yet to be decided upon, and which will be duly announced when the programme will be carried out as announced.

gramme will be carried out as announced.

In the account of the litigation concerning the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Bailroad Company, yesterday, it was stated that Mr. John S. Cooper filed the bill of complaint in the cause in behalf of Mr. Osgood, the complainant. This, it seems, is an error. H. Crawford, of Chicago, and the Hon. G. D. A. Parks, of Joliet, filed the bill of complaint for Mr. Osgood, and all other colders of the first-mortgage bonds of the Company, in the Circuit Court of Will County, belore Judge McBoberts, on the 22d inst.

Mr. Leonald, who lives at No. 204 South

lore Judge McRoberts, on the 22d inst.

A Mr. Leopold, who lives at No. 204 South Sangamon street, called at the Madison Street tation has night in quest of his son Moses, who iisappeared from home the previous day, and rom whom he had received a note stating that ae had passed Saturday night in a police station, and asking his parent is forgiveness for his rashness. Moses, it seems, had been apprenticed to learn the dentist's trade. But the pursuit was distasteful to him, and he concluded to leave home rather than follow it.

home rather than follow it.

Some men are born lucky, and De Loss W. Champlin, of this city, is one of them. Some time ago he invested a few dollars in a Louisville lottery ticket, and the number of it was 10,075. Yesterday a dolegation of his friends waited upon him with a newspaper report of the drawing, and pointed out the delightful fact that his ticket was worth \$33,000; that that number had drawn the second prize; and that his larder was unexpectedly replenished for the winter. Mr. Champlin was startled at the good fortune which awaited him, regretted that the exigencies of the occasion postponed a fitting celebration of the even until to-day, and felt considerably more comfortable than a pauper. Mr. Champlin and his brother, George W. Champlin, are both members of the Board of Trade, and speculate in grain and provisions. The latter is worth a great deal of money, and De Loss is pretty comfortably fixed himself. But for all that, he thinks \$38,000 a pretty good ad-

Trade, and speculate in grain and provisions. The latter is worth a great deal of money, and De Loss is pretty comfortably fixed himself. But for all that, he thinks \$38,000 a pretty good addition to his other possessions. Being one of "the boys," and extremely liberal with his money, he will find plenty of opportunities for disposing of it in a very short time.

MLLIAM B. OGDEN.

According to the Brooklyn **Eagle, Will-lam Hildebrand has begun a suit for crim. con. against the Hon. William B. Ogden, formerly of this city, now of Morrisania, who recently married a wealthy lady in Elmiray. The plaintiff, who has the notorious Count Joannes as his counsel, alleges that the offense was committed four years ago in Mr. Ogden's house in Chicago, and came to his knowledge only six weeks ago. The damages are laid at \$100,000. The character of lawyer and of complainant indicate that this suit is rather speculative in its nature. This same Hildebrand formerly lived in this city, and nine years ago charged Mr. Ogden with having had illicit intercourse with his wife. This Mr. Ogden never acmitted, but gave Hildebrand some money in order to avoid the vexation of a trial. Mr. Ogden was not living here in 1871, having come on here only after the fire, and the presumption is

order to avoid the vexation of a trial. Mr. Ogden was not living here in 1871, having come on
here only after the fire, and the presumption is
that Mr. Hildebrand is simply seeking to revive
an old scandal in order to make some money.

THE BOHEMIANS.

The BOHEMIANS.

The BOHEMIANS.

The BOHEMIAN workingmen also held a massmeeting yesterday afternoon at the Taylor
Street Turner Hall. There were about 500 persons present. Mr. V. Donat was elected Chairman, and Mr. Schloesinger Secretary. The
Chairman stated that the meeting had been
called in the interest of the Bohemian working
classes, of whom there were about 20,000
residing in this city. There were some
Bohemian books in the Public Library,
but not enough to supply the demand.
Besides, it was almost an impossibility
for those Rohemians who did not speak the Enbut not enough to supply the demand. Besides, it was almost an impossibility for those Bohemians who did not speak the English language to obtain those books, as there was no coe in the Library who understood the Bohemian language. Measures should therefore be taken towards correcting these evils. The Board of Directors should be requested to employ a Bohemian librarian to attend to his countrymen. Measures should also be taken to induce the Common Council to appropriate funds wherewith to purchase an additional supply of Bohemian books.

Speeches in favor of these measures were then

Speeches in favor of these measures were then made by Messrs. Hudek, Oliverius, and others.

A resolution was then passed to petition the Common Council to dousts a sum of money for the purpose of supplying the Public Library with Bohemian books for the use of Bohemian work-increase.

Increase.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to present the resolutions to the Coumon Council this evening: Hudek, Parer, Schloesinger, Oiiverius, and Meilbeck. The same Committee was also instructed to wait on the Directors of the Public Library, and request them to employ fortwith a Bohemian clerk. ting then adjourned.

THE NEW CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Your very agile corre-

spondent, "Hattie Tyng Griswold," in her arraignment of worthy divines on the beverage question, appears to take a one-sided view of things. Does she not know that our ancestors

went for the forbidden fruit when they were bold "not to eat thereof"?

I saw a father put a match into the hand of his child and tell him to light the gas. The consequence was that the urchin burnt his finger, and set up a howl. Then he made him try it again. A young diving cot with sequence was that the urchin burnt his finger, and set up a howl. Then he made him try it again. A young divine got with the boys, took a little, and tried to roll on the ball-alley. They told him not to roll in the right-hand gutter, and he went in the right seems to go all through the world. Does abe hot know that the girls who escape from nunsries generally fit to-brothels? That ministers some makes the hardest cases when they break from the strict discipline of their zealous parent? Has she not beard of the man who was to have free board as long as he would not lift a certain plate, and how long he kept his boarding-house? A man in strict New England overtook his boy ranning away from home, brough thim back, sacked up his shirts, gave him money, and took im a good way on his journey, and, binding an affectionate farewell, let him go, and the next ight he was back to his ma. Confine ahorse in a corn-field and he will jump the fence to get not a mullelin-patch. The merchant's boy, who has a proclivity for rusins, gets nothing but misins to est for a while, and then eschews hem sver after. How often do we hear men sho deprecate intoxication say "My fatter always had whisky in the house, and partook hereof before his progeoy, and let them have coess thereto without stint. Also, how often lower field and who will jump the fence to get not a mullelin-patch. The merchant's boy, who have been kept excess thereto without stint. Also, how often do we hear men sho deprecate intoxication say "My fatter always had whisky in the house, and partook hereof before his progeoy, and let them have coess thereto without stint. Also, how often do we hear men sho deprecate intoxication say "My fatter always had whisky in the house, and partook hereof before his progeoy, and let them have coess thereto without stint. Also, how often do we hear men sho deprecate intoxication say "My fatter always had whisky in the house, and partook hereof before his progeoy, and let them have coess thereto without stint. Also, how often do while a

als never touched a drop till they were 30 years sid.—always strict church members till they fell?

And so we might go on enumerating examples to back up Brother Swing; but it is unnecessary. The safest children are those who were brought up to mingle, boys and girls. Those who fall are those who have been kept exclusive in their growth. God made the world, we are tanght, and who knows His business better? It is presumption to say that temptations were not meant for teachers,—purifiers, as it were. If you want a boy to learn to swim, throw him in the water, and guide him in the matter, and not keep him out of it altogether, as Miss Tyng Griswold desites.

A. B. C.

In it are many, very many, entirely new and in-teresting arguments, put in a very strong and convincing light, which I wish could be read by the thousands. I agree with the writer, itsis of the thousands. I agree with the writer, is so little use to expect any reformation in intemperance while a narcotic, like tobacco, which in degree has all the exhilarating and social qualities of liquor (with its depending effects), is being thrown on to the public, as in this city alone, in proportion of six to one. (See statistics of last year's traffic in tobacco, \$10,000,000,—and in wines and liquors, \$1,600,000.) The effect is like pouring six hereals of all on to one and of wines and liquors, \$1.600,000.) The effect is like pouring six barrels of oil on to one end of a fire, and at the same time one barrel of water at the other end to extinguish it. Yet, I presume, the writer in his zeal will only find by experience his article is entirely too practical, and at the same time the sins he would seek to eracticate are so formidable, and deeply-rooted and grounded in the churches, that no clergyman, enjoying any considerable amount of bread and butter, will do battle to these subjects (they like the hum-drum, stale subjects). They never were "first in war," but when the enemy as flanked, as it was in the Anti-Slavery uprising, when the martyred Lovejoy and sainted Smith. never were "nrst in war," but when the enemy is flanked, as it was in the Anti-Slavery uprising, when the martyred Lovejoy and sainted Smith, with other noted philanthropists, had the battle nearly won, then these courageous embassadors came boldly to the front, and could valiantly sing. "John Brown's soul is marching on." You might as well expect Brigham Young to pronounce for cellbary, or the Pope at Rome to advocate polygamy, as these ministers of the Gospel to forerun their time, notwithstanding Dr. Hillard Cooper, in a lecture delivered a year ago, before the Union Theoligical Sominary, of New York City, said he personally knew of eight clergymen in New York City and Brooklyn, who had died from the use of tobacco. Who ever knew of eight clergymen in any one city, or even in our whole country, dying from the pernicious use of liquor? The writer signs himself "Christian," If he is truly a Christian, and belongs to any one of our churches, I will predict for him for the time being, he will virtually be ostracised by his brethren, even in his own church. No one likes personal truths—but let him remember, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

CRIMINAL.

About \$75 worth of blankets were stolen yes terday from the Pullman palace car "Arizona," which was standing in the Fort Wayne switch-

cate key. James Taylor was arrested by Officer Topping James Taylor was arrested by Omeer Topping yesterday on the complaint of Simon Marks, a pawabloker at No. 106 West Randolph street, for selling a quantity of second-hand furniture upon which there was a mortgage covering its value. Alvin Comstock and Spancer Jones, a couple of sports, were discovered yesterday afternoon in King's saloon, at the corner of Harrison and Clark streets, operating a gams of faro. They were arrested and locked up in the Harrison

A new batch of spurious \$20 United States notes have appeared. One was in the hands of an old colored man yesterday, around the Palmer House. He said he had been gievn the note to have it changed, and was to have \$5 for his trouble. Up to last accounts he had not succeeded.

James Reed was arrested yesterday morning for an assent upon a man whose name was not ascertained. The man entered his house while intoxicated, and Reed threw him out of doors, by which proceeding he fell with much violence to the pavement, and received several cuts about the head.

L. H. Fisher rooms at No. 126 West Madis street. His room-mate, who had access to the place at all hours, during his temporary absence yesterday morning, stole about \$60 worth of clothing, with which he departed. Fisher left the description of his dishonest bed-fellow with the police, and they are looking after him.

the police, and they are looking after him.

About half-past 9 o'clock last evening the store of Mrs. schlegel, at No. 6 South Desplaines street, was discovered to have been broken into by thieves; and upon an examination of the stock it was found that about \$80 worth of shirts had been stolen. The robbery was promptly reported to the Madison Street Station, when Officers Topping and Reardon were dispatched to look after the depredators. They visited the premises, and afterwards looked into several thieves' resorts in the neighborhood. They came, finally, upon two suspicious looking characters near the corner of Menroe and Desplaines street whom they decided to take into custody. Upon making a move in the direction both of the fellows started away on a run, whereupon the officers fired a ocuple of shots aftes their retreating firgures, and succeeded in bringing one of them to a halt. He was taken in charge, and at the Madison Street Station, where he was locked up, gave the name of James Welch. The other escaped, though it is believed that he was wounded.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE. The Lake Board met p ment, Saturday, with all the members pres except Colman and Taber. The fore part of the meeting was occupied in auditing bills, \$380.75 worth of which were allowed, while bills to the amount of \$258.67 were referred. A few plate

were then approved.

Mr. D. R. Husser made application for the postion of night-watchman at the Town-Hall, which the Board gave him, at a monthly salary of \$50. Mr. Stophen Brannock was, on petition from the Union Rendering Company, appointed a special policeman in the pay of the Company

and on their premises.

From the following it appears that the Board are considerably scared, and begin already to imagine they are a part of Chicago. The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

imagine they are a part of Chicago. The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That a bill introduced in the Senate of the State of Illinois by the Hon. M. W. Bodinson, whereby portions of towns not organized under the general incorporation laws of this State may be annexed to cities by the action of the County Board, upon the petition of fifty inhabitants, is mischievous in its provisions, not called for by any exigency which we know to exist, and we hereby request our representatives to resist the passage of the same by all fair means.

On motion of Mr. Muirhead, a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Condit, Brinkman, and Foster, were appointed, with instructions to meet McCaffery and the Cicero Committee, and confer relative to building a bridge on Archer avenue, over the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Ordinances were offered and referred for improvements, as follows: The graveling Johnson avenue from Thirty-ninth street to Seventy-first street; graveling Fifty-fifth extreet from Johnson avenue to Blue Island awenue; graveling Sownty-first street from Johnson avenue to the west town-line; cindering Thirty-ninth street from Blue Island avenue to Johnson avenue; building a plank sidewalk on Westcott street from Sixty-ninth to Seventieth street.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WASHINOTON HERGHIE.

friends considerable anxiety, is now fast recovering.

According to an Annapolis letter some of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy are getting into trouble over colored Cadet Baker. Recently he quarreled with some of his classmates and was snowballed. He cursed them liberally, and next day midshipmen Hood, of Alsbams, and Melton, of South Carolina, came acrose Baker in the academic grounds, and, notwithstanding his apologies, gave him a terrible beating. Under the recent law of Congress upon the hazing question these two youngsters will probably be dismissed, and without the privilege of a reappointment.

COAL-TROUBLES.

The Miners' Strike in Clay County, Ind.

Suffering Among the Families of the Operatives---Paralysis of Trade.

Violence Threatened Through "Molly-Maguire" Notices.

Rejection by the Miners of a Compromise Offered by the Operators.

Negro-Labor to Be Substituted for White---Apprehensions of Bloodshed.

Special Correspondence of The Change Tribune.
BRAZII., Ind., Feb. 25.—And still the strike continues. Day by day the condition of affairs grows worse, and hour by hour the breach between Labor and Capital widens. The miners remain dogged and sullen, and console themselves with such remarks as, "We might as well be hung for sheep as lambs," "It is a long lane which has no turning," etc.
THEY HOLD MEETINGS

two and three times per week, and pass resolu-tions of "Don't-give-up-the-ship" tenor, and make "propositions" to the operators, while they know they do not stand the ghost of a show of consideration, much less acceptance.

Among the families of the men, suffering shows its hydra head. Starvation is imminent. Daily the country about is overrun by men in gangs, begging for flour, meal, potatoes,—anything to sustain life; and the charity of the farmers and well-to-do citizens of the district is sorely tested. During the week I met many of

THESE BEGGING PARTIES going about the country in sleighs. Farmers complain of the impudence of their demands, complain of the impudence or their semants, and find it incumbent upon them to flatly refuse aid so solicited. As a consequence, petty thievery has begun to show itself. Smokehouses, corn-cribs, cellars, and pantries have been robbed. Storekeepers in Brazil, Knightsville, Harmony, Carbondale, and other mining centres, are alarmed for the safety of their goods, and in each of these towns extra con-

stabulary have been put on duty.

I visited Knightsville in my rounds this week

I visited Knightsville in my rounds this week. That town is a melancholy monument of the Parallization of Trade brought about by labor-strikes. One year ago the town claimed, and honestly too, a population of 2,000 souls. Business-bouses flourished in great numbers and were driving a thriving trade.

Then commenced the strikes. The town lost its prestige, emigration commenced, and to-day Knightsville contains short of 800 people, while trade is completely dead. A few—not over half-a-dozen—business-liouses are open, and their proprietors lead a precarious financial existence. The same state of affairs exists in the other towns, in a modified or exaggerated condition. The merchants in these places are loud in their condemnation of the strike, and

condemnation of the strike, and
REALLY FEAR VIOLENCE.

rapine, bloodshed, and pillage. One well-informed storekeeper at Harmony stated to me that he had witnessed all previous strikes, but that in none of them had he observed the men so determined not to yield as in this case. He further stated, "I never before feared open violence and robbery; but, mark my words: it will be necessari.

and robbery; but, mark my words: it will be necessary

TO HAVE THE SOLDIERS OUT before this thing is over."

I do not make these statements for the purpose of creating a sensation, nor to make the situation appear worse than it really is, but these things I state as a news-gatherer, and the result of my investigations in this quarter warrangs me in saying that the remarks of that merchant represent the feelings and sentiments of ninetenths of the business community of the Clay County coal-district.

At last the dreadful form of "HOLLY-MAGUIRE" NOTICES "MOLLY-MAGUIRE" NOTICES

"NOLLY-MASURE" NOTICES
bas made its appearance.
The first indication of any desire, on the part
of the striking miners, to interfere with the
handful of men who had accepted the terms of
the operators and gone to work, made itself
manifest in the mysterious disappearance of their tools.

These were supplied; and, in a few days after, a notice was found peeted on one of the Brazil shafts, as follows:

We mene bizness bi god. No more working by speaks.

Several of the workmen, INTIMIDATED BY THIS THREAT.

ceased work; the others proceeded with their duties, but have received notices of the same and every day since.

At Furnace shaft, this notice was found on vednesday morning: Wednesday morning:

Brazil, Ind.—Miners of Furnace Shaft we notify on once more to come out and stand like men, and if u dont come out between this and Saturday evening s will waylay you as you go from work and shute any one of you as shure as we are men yours truly MOLLY MOGUERS SOCIETY.

you don't come out between this and Saturday evening we will waylay you as you go from work and shute every one of you as shute as we are men yours truly.

MOLLE MOGULES SCCIETY.

Intense excitement and indignation were created by the discovery of this announcement, and men who had sympathized with the miners thus far now openly declared against them.

Some of the men of Furnace shaft, frightened at the threate, "came out," while the others GO HEAVILY ARMED to and from their work. A crisis in this matter must be reached by Saturday night, and the public curiosity is on the qui vive. Bloody work may be expected should the threat of the "Molity McGuires" be put into effect.

THE LAST CHANCE for a settlement of the difficulty has now been offered by the operators to the niners, the tenor of which is apparent in the following card, published in the local press of this section:

BHAZIL, Ind. February, 1875.—J. W. McCletland & Som.—Sirs: Secting your name stitached to a proposition the operators have, through the press, made to the miners of this district, now on suspension, that you will establish a two-fifths basis, and that the selling price of coal shall not go below \$1.75 per ton, and that a committee of five operators and five miners be appointed to settle the selling price of coal: I see in to-day's print that said proposition has been before the men, and they would not entertain it. Now, our men have never as yet taken it into consideration, as it has not been laid before them: but, if you make the proposition in good faith, I will call the men together and lay the matter before them. Please answer styour earliest. Yours respectfully,

President Miners' Association.

Address Harmony, Clay County, Ind. (Box 85).

The men were called together, and on Wednesday night rejected it by an overwhelming vote.

THE SORREUL REJECTION

of so fair a proposition, offered in good faith by the operators as a compromise measure, will only have the effect to make them the more determined to hold out, and to hold the ringleader

get a day's work in the block-coal mines, let the strike go as it may.

A REVOLUTION IN LABOR is now imminent, and the entire substitution of negro labor in the mines more than probable. The operators are confident that, if negro labor is adopted unanimously, it will completely and effectually crush strikes, which have become so frequent and arrogant of late as to make any dependence on white labor impracticable. In consequence, they are unable to contract to supply coal shead for any length of time, as they know not at what hour their mines will be idle.

This last strike has demonstrated that more dependence can be placed on colored labor, as, unlike the white miners, they do not become turbulent at trifles, and for many other reasons that are apparent. A meeting of the operators was held thus week, and the advisability of the change unanimously concurred in.

world. At the time of his disappearance from home his parents became almost franțic with grief became of his loss, and had the Delaware River and its tributaries, together, with the surrounding country, esarched for his wheresbouts, dead or alive, but all in vain. The people of Burlington showed the deepest sympathy for the sorrow-stricken parents, and large rewards were offered for the recovery of the lost one, notwithstanding which the event remained shrouded in mystery for the long space of thirty-one years, when the lost one appeared at the scenes of his childhood in quest of his parents. In the meantime, the father and mother died, it is supposed, from pure grief, thinking that their boy must be dead. After fighting the battles of the world, and making for himself a snug competence, the young man become convinced that he was not the child of the men with whom he had been living, and he determined to find his parents. He entertained a slight recollection of his old home, and he finally ascertained that he could find tidings of his parents in New Jersey, and, aided by inquiry, he fixed upon Burlington as the place, arriving only to find his parents dead.

JOLIET.

The Cold Weather and Business Pros-pects—The Political Campaign—Not Much "Reform" Expected—Society pendence of The Chicago Tribune

JOLIET, Feb. 28.—Our city has borne the ap pearance of a suide iceberg, well inhabited, for a lengthy period, the mercury remaining at and be-low the freezing point, howeving near 0. This morning the wind veered around to the eastward, bringing this afternoon a very comfortable snow-

Rusiness remains stagnant, and business me gloomy. The near approach of a municipal election, which occurs on Tuesday next, has put some life into that class who are always active at this eventful period in their lives. POLITICAL. The affairs of the City Government have al-

ways been in the hands of the Bourbons, and so ways been in the hands of the Bourbons, and so far they bid fair to remain there. The population of the city is composed largely of the foreign element, which predominates, there being a large portion of the proscribed American-born who are ready and willing to kneel and kiss the rod of the ruler for the crumbs from the table. The Bourbons placed their hosts in line on the 20th mst., a full list of whom were given in The Sunday Taibung of the 21st, since which time the ring-masters have been very actively employed in feeding the animals.

have been very actively employed in feeding the animals.

As before stated, the management of municipal affairs by this Bourbonic element has been such as to east discredit upon the city. At each annual election frantic efforts have been made by the oppressed tax-payers to arrange some combination to throw off the yoke, which, however, has from various reasons always moved barren of results favorable to the undertaking. The reasons for this failure can be expressed only in the adage that they "attempt to fight the devil with fire."

only in the adage that they "attempt to fight the devil with fire."

BOW IT IS DONE.

Every defeated candidate in the Bourbonic cancus rushes to the arms of the "People" for an affectionate embrace, with the cry of purification. With good rusmises and bad faith a People's Convention is always in order to oppose the ring. Republicans are annually gulled into the belief that some good may result from these wicked promises; hence a combination, and a curious one it makes when it appears on paper. Among a list of some eighteen names at candidates may be found about sixteen Bourbons and two Republicans to arrange in battle array against their own friends. Beneving that an attempt at reform would not result in any serious injury, a call was issued in the Sus of Tuesday, and Republican of Wednesday, for a Convention on Friday night last at the Court-House, of all persons, without regard to politics treed, or nationality, who were opposed to the present ring dynasty. After the call appeared, a few persons connected by a long train of relationship with the ring, festing that they would be unable to capture this Convention, quietly called Thecting of the faithful at Russell's Colloge-rooms, on the West Side, for Thursday evening last, taking care to invested a number of gentlemen into their meshes to give it an air of respectability, and formed an opposition ticket.

tion ticket.

The object of the Star-Chamber state.

The object of the Star-Chamber movement evidently being in the interest of a few pets of the manipulatora, and a spirit of jealousy that could not be controlled found vent. After the formation, the council adjourned to meet in the office of Barber & Logan at 10 o'clock Friday morning. At this adjourned meeting nothing was done, save a little tickering, and a motion carried to recommend the ticket to the "People's" Convention on Friday evening for ratification. The following is the ticket, as formed, a majority of whom are men of unexceptionable character and ability for the positions named:

For Mayor—R. E. Barber.

For Mayor—R. E. Barber. For Treasurer—John Gorges. For Collector—P. Shanahan.

For Collector—P. Shanahan.
For Assessor—Henry Huriout.
For Marshal—Gear T. Cook.
For City Attorney—A. F. Knox.
For City Surveyor—Adam Comstock.
Aidermen—First Ward, Dr. Charles Richards; Second Ward, Joseph Stophens; Fourth Ward, T. J. Keiler Fifth Ward, J. P. Murphy; Sixth Ward, J. Seph Davidson.
For School frapectors—District No. 1, J. Carson; District No. 2, Patrick Burke, G. H. Munroc.
Folice Constables—East Side, Patrick Kane; West Side, John F. Bannon.

The meeting in the evening was large and

Police Constables—East Side, Patrick Kaine. West Side, John F. Bannon.

The meeting in the evening was large and tumultuous. Alex. McIntosh, Esq., presided. A motion carried for the Chair to appoint a committee of three delegates from each ward to nominate a ticket. The Committee retired to the County Judge's room for work, the time during the absence of the Committee being occupied by several speakers, among whom were the Hon. A. O. Marshall, L. J. Hammond, Ald. Hicks, and J. M. Childs. The Star-Chamber ticket was offered as a whole to the Committee, but not accepted. A ballot, however, for candidates secured the adoption of one-half of it. The following changes were made: For Marshal, John D. Van Allen; Assesson I. T. Millspangh; Attorney, J. R. Flanders; Alderman, Third Ward (to fill vacancy), George Whittier; School Inspectors, East Side, Francis Goodspeed and K. J. Hammond; West Side, C. W. Staehli; Police Constable, East Side, Matthew Monahan.

This, of course, did suit the Star-Chamber folks, and other disappointed Bourbonites.

A meeting of the Star-Chamber folks on Saturday indorsed their criginal ticket, with a few changes. To sum it all up, the People's movement is in many respects a decided failure, for when the Bourbon belters fail with the people, they fall back into their old pastiness thout hesitation, and work faithfully for their fulers. The Water-Works question, which has been left to a vote of the people, will be decided on Tuesday "for "or "against."

Mr. Charles O. Hasey, the very gentlemanly

Mr. Charles O. Hasey, the very gentlemanly and urbane ticket-dispenser at the office of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway in this city, was married on Friday morning last to Miss Ella Strickland, at the residence of the bride's mother. The officiating elergyman was the Rev. James McLeod, of the First Presbyterian Charch.

Church.

Mr. W. C. Wood and wife, also George H. Ward and wife, are off on a tour of the Southern States. When last heard from, they were doing New Orleans.

New Orleans.

The BEECHER MURDER case came to an end Friday night, after a edious trial. The jury returned a verdict at 11 cclock, finding the defendant, Henry Westphal, guilty of manslaughter, and fixing the penalty at one year in the Pententiary.

THE DAVENPORT LIQUOR-CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung MUSCATINE, Ia., Feb. 27.—One of the na teresting trials that have taken place Court-House for a long time is now in pr and is watched with a great deal of any This last strike has demonstrated that more dependence can be placed on colored labor, as, unlike the white miners, they do not become turbulent attrides, and for many other reasons that are apparent. A meeting of the operators was held this week, and the advisability of the change unanimously concurred in.

Simth, Reid & Co. are now making arrangements to fill their mines with members of the Davenport Sar are employed on interest all over the State. All the principal ments to fill their mines with and the advisability of the Colored Laonens.

and others will follow suit.

It is probable that the great strike of the Indiana hock-coal miners will be settled in this manner, though the gravest apprehensions are entertained of serious trouble between the races, should the change be made.

A Resmantic Story.

See Fort Harbid.

Thirty-one years ago a little boy, a years old, the son of Daniel Hutchins, of Burlington, N. J., while playing outside the door of the home of his parents, was kidnapped by two men and taken to Philadelphis on board of a steamboat. From that city the boy was soon afterward taken to the West, where he grew up under the charge of his captors. Upon arriving at the edition of manhood be started out in life for himself, and taxen to the dest, where layours are sool to the darge of his captors. Upon arriving at the ago of manhood be started out in life for himself, and taxen to the dest, where he grew up under the charge of his captors. Upon arriving at the ago of manhood be started out in life for himself, and taxen to be dest are not not constitutionality of the manhood be started out in life for himself, and taxen to be dest, where he grew up under the charge of his captors. Upon arriving at the ago of manhood be started out in life for himself, and taxen to be constitutionality of the large.

Layra.—The case has just been ganged chall held was a constitutional propers. The case has just been given to the large of his friends are annous that he sepore and the constitutional propers. In the const

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Duties on Tea and Coffee vs. Duties Manufactured Articles.

Speech of Congressman Cotton, of Iowa.

In the House of Representatives, at Washington, Feb. 18, the Tariff bill being under consideration, Mr. Cotton, of Iowa, made the fol-

sideration, Mr. Cotton, or lows, made the lowlowing remarks:

Mr. Cotton. Mr. Chairman, if the Government
needs more revenue, I am in favor of imposing duties
for the benefit of the Government in preference to imposing these which would be for the bauest of individuals, and I therefore support the amendment to
strike out that section of the bill which restores the 10
per cent tax on cotton goods, woolen goods, fron, manufactures of iron, and other manufactured articles,
and in lieu of that I would add a section imposing a
duty on tea and coffee.

and in lieu of that I would not become an angeomy duty on tea and coffee in this House two years go against placing to an air coffee Government all the money that may be paid in consiquence of that duty, rather than that which will give to individuals a portion of the money that must be paid as the result of the duty.

We need not discuss the question whether the restoration of 10 per cent on manufectured articles will into the full extent of the 10 per cent. We know that the effect will be to give nor an advance in prices, and whatever that advance may be it is to that extent a tax upon the consumer in favor of the manufacturers; that the design on the part of the protectionists to give them an advance in prices, and whatever that advance may be it is to that extent a tax upon the consumer in favor of the manufacturer, while the Government will not consumer of the continuous of th

one so, 1874, 18 toss as administration of particular, and of making tea and coffee free. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the last year, we have the statement made that there was nothing saved to the consumer in consequence of the abolition of that duty, while, had it been retained, \$41,000,000 could have been added to the revenues of the Government. The statement of the Secretary is as follows:

The impest statements for 1872-73 show how heavily therevenues from customs were depleted by the reduction of 1872, coffee alone having yielded \$16,300,600, \$7,182,074.3 in 1872. On the importation of coffee in 1873 the rate of 3 ceats per pound sund have yielded nearly \$9,000.00, and 2 ceats per pound simost \$6,000,600.

The following table exhibits the annual impers of coffee and tea from 1871 to 1874 inclusive, with the total value thereof, and the average price per pound in the countries of their profess interest of their profess of the contribution of Coffee and tea from 1871 to 1874 inclusive, with the total value thereof, and the average price per pound in the countries of their profess interest of their profess of their profe

Fiscal year ending Inne 30. Pounds. Agoregate & D a cost at place of place of shipm's, shipment. Cents. ... 317, 992, 648 830, 992, 869 9, 74 ... 298, 805, 946 37, 942, 225 12, 69 ... 298, 297, 271 44, 169, 671 15, 00 ... 285, 171, 512 55, 648, 967 19, 34 TEA. ... 51, 364, 919 17, 154, 617 23, 60 -63, 811, 600 22, 943, 575 36,00 -64, 815, 126 24, 486, 170 27, 74 -56, 811, 600 21, 112, 284 87, 83

This record of foreign prices for coffee tends strongly to the conclusion, making due allowance for the effect of abort crops on prices, that the duty repealed by the act or 1872 was added to the selling price abroad, with no ad-vantage to consumers here, while the country, as a whole, has paid more than before for the entire stock. The re-peal of the duty on tes caused little or an reduction of prices to consumers here, but an increase of price abroad.

prices to consumers here, but an increase of prices abroad.

Are ten and coffee necessaries above all other articles? A child needs to be clad and shod years before the kind parents will indulge it with a cap of ten corfee. From its advent into the world and the time it is wrapped in swaddling-clothes, cotton and flannel goods are essential to its very existence. Some persons never drink either ten or coffee. It is evident that as essentials to health and life ten and coffee are not to be compared with boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods. Then why do we see such display of philanthropy over making ten and coffee free? It is rather remarkable that those who are so much concerned for the poor man in the matter of duties on ten and coffee fee in compassion for him when it is proposed to lay a duty on his hat, his coat, his shirt, and upon every article of clothing which are so essential for the use of himself and family, [Here the hammer fell.]

KALAMAZOO INSANE-ASYLUM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Lansing, Mich., Feb. 28.—The Kalamazo sane Asylum report for 1873-4 gives the follow ing facts and figures :

Since the last report, several unavoidable causes have brought about extraordinary ex canses have brought about extraordinary expense; but there has been a decrease in proportionate cost of maintenance, due to the increase of patients. There will be 560 patients constantly under treatment, at a cost of about \$32,000 each quarter; and, unless some provision is made by which the **Opropriation by the State can be made available when needed, very serious embarrassment may result.

Recreation and labor are recommended as remedial measures.

The number of paralytics received is much increased. Paralysis is confined almost entirely to males, and has a well-defined downward course from its inception. It is probable that restoration never occurs after the disease is well establishments.

seek rest and change of air; but he declares that, with the Parliamentary session just coming on, this is impossible, and has determined to stick to his post. The squat, dumpy building in Printing-House Square, known to visitors as "The Times office," is now but a small part of the gigantic whole. A fine pile of buildings has been erected; abutting on Queen Victoria street, in which are the editorial and managerial rooms. Since the escapade of Mr. Sampson the city offices of the Times have been abolished, and the city editor has rooms in this building, where he is more immediately under control. Within the last twelve months a great change has come over the spirit of the Times, which seems to have aroused itself from the lethargie state into which it had fallen, and to be using the enormous resources which, far beyond any of its contemporaries, it undoubtedly possesses. This change may be ascribed to the advent to increased power of Mr. John Macdonald, a shrewd Scotchman, who is now the general manager of the paper. Mr. Walter, Jr., son of John Walter, M. P. for Berks, and the largest owner of the journal, is now taking a leading part in its conduct, and is looked forward to as its future editor.

WISCONSIN POULTRY SHOW. List of Contributors to the Exhibi-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—The annual exnibition of the Wisconsin State Poultry Associa-tion was opened to the public on Saturday. In addition to the particulars already telegraphed to The Teibunz, the following list of entries will be read with general interest throughout the

State:

Mr. John Allison, Jr., Milwaukee—Six entries of duckwings, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and reductive of the Mr. Milwaukee—Ten entries, embracing game Bantam chickens, Cochins, black Spanish, and water-spaniel dog.

James Ormsby, Milwaukee—One setter dog.

H. C. Stayner, Milwaukee—Game Bantam cockerel. Amos Sawyer, Milwaukee—One setter dog.

Henry Kaymar, Milwaukee—Two fox-hound. Robert Kretschmar, Milwaukee—Two fox-hound. Robert Kretschmar, Milwaukee—Two fox-hound. G. J. A. Brown, Milwaukee—Sey-terrier and red-fox. G. Van Ells, Bay View—Bouen ducks.

Gris T. Thiese, Columbus, Wis.—Fourieen entries, Rouen ducks, pigeons, and setter dog and fox-hound. S. J. Otjer, Bay View—Partridge and buf Cochins. R. Valentine, Janesville, Wis.—One setter dog.

M. Foher, Milwaukee—Game—cock; bfus Ryles.

Henry J. Johnston, Hartland—Eight entries of ferrets, gray Chinas, young Brahmas, prairie-chickens, and-best fat goose.

Henry J. Johnston, Hartland—Eight entries of ferrets gray Chinas, young Brahmas, prairie-chickens, and-best fit goose.

Leon Howard, Milwaukee—Five entries, white Leghorns, buff Cochins, and silver Polands.

Mrs. J. A. Ladd, Milwaukee—Gray China or Poland.

Mrs. J. A. Ladd, Milwaukee—Gray China or Poland.

Mrs. O. A. Smith, Milwaukee—Gray China or Poland.

Mrs. O. A. Smith, Milwaukee—Flucteen entries of Derby's goldwing, Tariars, cross-bred grays, etc.

Ed Moran, Milwaukee—Six entries, black-Brahma fowls, Irish pyles, etc.

A. W. Hall, Milwaukee—Trio dark Brahma fowls.

W. H. Hamilton, Sun Prairie—Sixteen entries of light and dark Brahmas, Cochins, Polands, turkeys, Scotch setter dog, etc.

P. Schoen, Milwaukee—Five entries of dark Brahma fowls.

P. Schoen, Milwankee—Five entries of dark Brahma fowls,
fowls,
William McFarland, Milwankee—Duckwing fowls,
Hector McFarland, Milwankee—Duckwing fowls,
Slephen Aldridge, Milwankee—Black cockerels,
Joseph Kershaw, Milwankee—Irish gray cockerels,
J. J. Berry, Hackensack, N. Y.—Trio of white
Cochin fowls,
Andrew Burgoyne, North Milwankee—Belgium carrier pigeons and black-and-tan dogs,
John Mueller, Milwankee—Dark Brahma cockerels,
F. W. Outler, Milwankee—Dark Brahma cockerels,
F. W. Outler, Milwankee—Dark Brahma cockerels,
F. W. Cutler, Milwankee—Forty-three entries of
pigeons of every variety.
W. A. Collins, Milwankee—Thirteen entries of
pigeons every kind.
John P. Upham, Milwankee—One pointer dog.
J. E. Fielding, Milwankee—One setier dog.
J. E. Rest, Milwankee—White mice and Guines
pigs.

pointer dog.

Miss Aljoe M. Wells, Milwaukee—Three entries of
game Spanish bantam cocks and Brahmas.

W. J. Abram, Green Bay—Pair of bronze turkeys.

John C. Spencer, Jamesville—Houdan fowls and blue b. r. cockerds.

Bryant and Osgood, St. Paul, Minn.—Fifteen entries
of light and dark Brahmas, Cochins, partridge fowls
Polands, and Hamburgs.
G. A. Cunningham, Neenah.—Ten entries—Fartridge,
Cochins, Polands, bantams, duckwings, and brown

eghorn. Frank Radke, Milwaukee —Seven entries of Jacobina turbits, and potiter pigeons.

S. A. Philiprook, of Brookfield, Wla.—Seventeen en tries of Brahams, buff and partridge Cochins, Houdams, Hamburgan, bantams, Leghoras, etc.

S. H. Stammas, of Wauwatoes—Seventy-three en S. H. Seamans, of Wauwatons—Seventy-three en-tries, covering the entire range.
D. Mosher, Beloit, Wis.—Ten entries—Partridge Cochin fowis, brown geese, Rouen ducks, etc.
Great interest is felt in the exhibition. The show of minor pets is not equal to that of last year, but in both quantity and quality that of poultry is better.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The Beceivers who were appointed by the Will County Court to take charge of the affairs of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad have made their report, which shows the inside management of the concern to have been conducted without the elightest regard to decency. Attached to the report are a number of the letters

without the signtest regard to decency. Attached to the report are a number of the letters of the officers of the Company, and vouchers, which show that the swindling was accomplished in a most unblushing manner. The case comes up at the Will County Court this morning, in a motion by defendant to have the Receivers removed.

The Grand Jury made a somewhat lengthy report to Judge Williams on Saturday, in which they commented severely on the insecurity of the jail, and suggested means by which the gambiers might be successfully disposed of.

The habeas corpus case of Nelson DeForge vs. Emmeline DeForge, in which the relator sued his divorced wife for the possession of their child, was on Saturday decided by Judge Farwell in favor of the respondent, whose counsel brought into Court a copy of a decree of divorce granted to respondent on the ground that the relator had a wife living at the time they were married.

relator had a which they are married.

The Chicago Temperance Alliance has issued an address to employers asking to make Monday, instead of Saturday, their pay-day in future.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies recovered from the resurrectionists closed on Saturday, and resulted in the eliciting of no further information than has already been made public. WASHINGTON.
The Senate passed the Civil-Rights bill as sent to it from the House, and it goes to the President for his signature. Senator Carpenter delivered a brilliant oratorical effort in opposition to

ered a brilliant oratorical effort in opposition to its passage.

The House, a little past midnight, passed the Force bill. Late in the afternoon a personal quarrel between Messrs. Butler and Blaine caused much excitement. Mr. Butler's conduct during the last week is reported as having been that of a bully.

The statement that the President has said that he in no event will call an extra session was contradicted by a Cabinet officer. The latter says that the President has taken no such position. Should the Sundry Civil bill fail, two departments of the Government would be compelled to suspend operations. It would be impossible for the Revenue Bureau to furnish any stamps by which to collect revenue.

LEGISLATURES.

A Railroad bill passed the Minnesota House, and will pass the Senate, modifying materially the rigorous nature of previous legislation on the like subject. The seventh and most important provision of the measure is as follows: "No Company shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, etc., for transporting person or property a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand, or receive from another person, etc., for like service from the same place, and upon like conditions and circumstances. All concessions of rates, drawbacks, and contracts for special rates shall be open to all persons, etc., alike, under smilar circumstances."

The Railroad bills in the Wisconsin Legislature, notwithstanding serious effort to the contrary, were reported in statu quo, but there is hope of the passage of some bill giving satisfaction all around.

Nothing of special interest occurred in the Illinois Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mayor and other officials of New York
City visited the scene of the recent disaster to
St. Andrew's Church, and two Inspectors of
Buildings were arrested, and held in \$8,000 bail Buildings were arrested, and held in \$8,000 bail each.

Much lawlesspess was reported among the coal-miners in the vicinity of Hazelton, Pa. In Indiana, the Brazil Centre coal-district is filled with incendiaries and malcontents, and property suffers in value.

Old Bender, the proprietor of the private graveyard in Hansas, was reported captured alive in Florence, Arizons. The Kansas Governor has sent a requisition for his delivery to the proper tribunal.

or has sent a requisition for his delivery to the proper tribunal.

Sir Charles Lyall was buried Saturday, with great pomp, beside Ben Jonson, in Westminster Abbey, London.

A second fire in the Shaker village, pear Hudson, N. Y.. destroyed the herb-house, chief source of revenue of the Shaker community. Losa, \$50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. An \$80,000-one also occurred in Philadelphia.

the flood reach half-s-million.

The Louisville Lottery drawing took place. The managers amounced that, only 38 per cent of the tickets having been sold, the prizes would be scaled in the same proportion. The capital prize of \$94,000 was drawn by ticket No. 89,274. The second prize, \$30,000, was drawn by ticket No. 10,074. It is known that one-fifth of the capital prize was sold in Montreal, one-fifth in St. Louis, one-tenth in Waterproof, La., and one-tenth in Vicksburg, Miss.

Foster's New Rubber Spring Buggy, now on exhibition at P. Hayden & Oo.'s, at and at Lake street, is the best and cheapest carriage mada, It combines lightness, strength, durability, and cheap-ness. Every one is invited to call and exremine it, and try its easy motion on the road.

Choose the Best.

Dentifrices are as "plenty as blackberries," but there is only one preparation which thoroughly cleaness and whitens the teeth without injuring their substance. That preparation is Sozodont.

Pianos for Rent.

New rosewood-case pianos, carred legs, arnife, treble, etc. Rent money deducted if purchased, Reed's Temple of Music, No. 92 Van Buren street.

A convention of citizens of the Upper Penla-sula who favor the movement to form a new ter-ritory of that region, will be held at Ishpeming on Thursday, March II. They propose to pet-tion the State Legislature and the Congress of the United States to cede this territory to the General Government and erect it into a new "Territory of Superior."

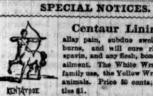
DEATHS

SHANNON—Another old settler cone. Mrs. Bridges Shannon, who came to Chicago in 1850, with a light heart and buoyant spirit, is gone from her large family of log-ing calificen to a happy home.

Funeral from 185 East Chicago-av. this (Monday) meralag, March 1, to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

WHITTLE—At the residence of Maj. D. W. Whittle, Lake View, George Whittle, aged 74 years.

Funeral services at the church corner of Chicago-av. and LaSaliest. to-day at 2.30 p. m. The friends will meet at the house in Lake View at 1.30 p. m.



Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will oure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large buttles \$1.

Corns, bunions, enlarged joints on hands or feet; care guaranteed. Glies Liniment Iodide of Am-monia. Depot, 451 Sith-av., New York. 66 costs and \$1 a bottle. All druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVES. SON & REID, Wholesale Agunts. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. Our Sale for Tuesday, March 2, Comprises Large and Attractive Lines of

Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Satinets, Je Cheviots, Shirting, Flannels, &c.

Linens, including Towels, Handkerchiefs, and Damasks, Hamburg Edgings, Bead Trimmings, Rufflings, Ruch'ngs, Collars, &c., Hossiery—A full line of Men's, Ladies, Misses, and Children's goods.

Ladies and Children's Underwear, Ladies and Misses Corsets.

A large line of Men's Cass, Satinet, and Jean Pants.

Also, Men's Flannel, Cheriot, and Calico Shirts.

Geut's Bows, Ties, Collars, Suspenders, and gener Gent's Bows, Ties, Collars, Suspenders, and general farutabing goods,
Blankets and Whips, Spreads, Window Shades. Almo of choice Oigars, Tolici Soaps, &c.
Silver-plated and Tinned Ware, Casters, Gobiets, Knives, Forts, Spoons, Cupe, Rines, &c.
A line of Pocket and Table Cutlery of popular makes. New styles Ingrain Carpets, the best yet offered.
Sale closes with a Bankrupt Stock of Notions.

ALL EXPRESS PACKAGES old Thursday, Feb. 25 not taken away by March 2 will shid over in this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 79 Wabash-ta.

SPRING STYLES Boots, Shoes & Slippers AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE. On Wednesday, March 8, at 9 1-2 a. m. prompt We are opening our Spring Sales with LARGER AND BETTER LINES OF WORK than ever before, and the carness attention of buyers is called.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av. AT SALESROOMS, 163 EAST MADISON-ST. TUESDAY MORNING, March 2, at 9% o'clock, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
WOOL KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EMBROIDERIES,
EDGINGS, TOWELS, NOTIONS, 4c., BOOTS & SHOES, AT 108 E. MADISON-ST., SECOND FLOOR BANKRUPT SALE.

Crockery, China, & Glassware, PLATED GOODS, CHANDELIERS, Wednesday Morning, March 3, at 10 o'clock, At Store 176 East Madison-st. We shall sell the entire Bankrupt Stock of a wholessle dealer, consisting of Crates of White Granite Ware, Packages of Glassware, such as Goblets, Tumblers, wins Glass Bowls, Dishos, Salt Sets, Pitcherr and Jars, White China ware in open lots, Decorated Ware, China and Tin Toilet Sets, Lamps, Bronze Chandellors, a fine variety of Plated Ware, Table Cullery, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anotioneers. WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 3, at 10 o'clock, AT 105 RAST MADISON-ST., REGULAR SALE OF

FURNITURE, By WM. F. HODGES & CO. SPECIAL SALE FOR THE LADIES.

Tuesday Afternoon, March 2, at 2 p. m., Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, Gineway, and overgitting usually kept for housekeeping. Dan't long-the time and place, 65 West Lake et Co., Auctioness.

Also on Wedneday and Saturday ovenings at 7 p. m. POSTPONEMENT.

inavoidable circumstances preventing.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors of the GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, Picture Dealers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

* CLOSING AUCTION SALE. MONDAY MORNING, March I, at 10 celock, and at seronon at 2 o'clock. Eine Gold and Sires Stem and Early Winding Watches, Gold Over Chains, Ladies' Soid Over and Leontine Chains, Ladies' Fine Gold Sets, Gold Lock ets, Seal Rings, Pins, Studs, &c. Also, a full line of Biol Plate Goods. These goods are all warranted as respected, a cof fine quality, and must positively be sail regardless of price.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 85 Randelph.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

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VOLUME HOUSEKEE

POPULAR

NEW STYLES. DIE

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NOW . 500 D

At \$1, \$1.50, at all of good va SPECIAL

Better grades, all s Fine Bleached of all the best m quality. Loom and Crea Bargains in To ing of every de Sheeting and P White and Pri

ens, large assor lowest prices. Have also mad to stock of QU. \$1,20, \$1.40, \$1 \$2.85, EXCEL which special at ARTISTIC ' SPRIN

OUR NEW GOO PRESH AND

DAILY RITY

Cor. Wabash-av IRON TO WATER &. GLOUCESTER

FIRE HY DISSO The corartnership hereto Brown, Wm. A. Prior, and firm name of Brown, Prio is limit of copartnership, I. The business will be co-undersigned, under the fir Chicago, March 1, 1875.

DISSO The firm of Hale, Ayer a mutual consent. Account the firm may be adjusted a members thereof. The be sid sead by JNO. V. AYER, HALE, JNO. V. AYER, C. B. HALE, P. B. AYI Chicago, 1st March, 1878. DISSOI
The firm of Albro, Ruhi i
business of wholesale prod
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outstanding accounts, or a on in settlement. A. A. OBLEGARD. Chicago

OCEAN N National Line NO The moet southerty route this Company to avoid its failing from New York Sading from N. York for Localin passages, \$60, \$70.

Localin passages, \$60, \$70.

Local passages, \$60, \$70.

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The General Transaction street on New York and H. Beyrk Biver, New York and H. F. Carlotte, P. C. Carlotte, P. Ca AMERIC REDUCI

CUNARD Sailing Three Ti BRITIS LOWE

From New York to Great Western, Capt. Aragon, Capt. R. Cabin Passage, Styl. Scientists & M. S. R. J. Alberts & M. S. R. J. Cabin Scientists & M. J. Cabin Scientists & M. S. R. J. Cabin S